FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COVERAGE OF VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II SIGNING CONTINUES

18 June . ess Conference

ID180742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 18Jun, TASS--After the conclusion of the second day of the summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President James Carter of the United States, a press conference was held by representatives of the Soviet and American delegations in the international press center in the Hofburg Palace.

At the negotiations, which took place in the Soviet Embassy, the discussion of questions concerning the forthcoming conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty was completed. Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter set out practical conceptions of what questions could be studied jointly by the two sides with the aim of reaching new agreements, both within the framework of SALT II and outside it.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that the United States would support the Soviet Union's proposal on the cessation of production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of them to their complete elimination.

Soviet representative Leonid Zamyatin recalled that a series of negotiations with the United States and other countries on questions of limiting and reducing armaments is already in progress. In the opinion of the Soviet side, the conclusion of the SALT II treaty opens the way to solving many other questions on the limitation of the arms race. The USSR will do everything to achieve progress in this matter.

Replying to questions on the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, he noted that for several years the Soviet Union had not been building up its armed forces in this region. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have proposed to the West that agreement should be reached for both sides to undertake a direct obligation not to increase their armed forces in central Europe while the talks are in progress. An approximate balance of forces of the two military-political groupings in Europe came about long ago and continues to exist. The socialist countries have not upset this balance and do not itend to upset it.

At the same time it is known that the NATO countries are pressing ahead with military preparations and the United States is increasing the numbers of its troops on the territory of West Europe. At the same time, the United States is increasing its forces at military bases situated around the Soviet Union.

The Soviet representative reported that during the discussion of the possible influence of the SALT II treaty on other bilateral and multilateral talks on disarmament, a wish was expressed for a meeting between defense ministers and heads of staff of the two states taking part in the talks. Such a meeting was held during the intermission on the second day of talks.

At the evening meeting, international and regional problems were examined. Differences of approach to the resolution of certain current international problems became apparent during the discussions.

Leonid Brezhnev said that in the United States the extremely strange theory of the so-called "arc of crises," allegedly being created by the Soviet Union from western Africa to central Asia in an effort to "surround the Near East region" and damage the United States and the West as a whole, had become current.

I can firmly say, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, that the whole of this theory is sheer invention. We are more than a little shocked by the levity, Leonid Brezhnev added, with which this or that part of the world, far from the United States, at the other end of the world, is declared to be the sphere of vital U.S. interests.

The Soviet Union's position also differs from that of the United States on the Near East. The Soviet Union still considers that a firm peace cannot be guaranteed without an all-embracing settlement of the conflict with all interested parties taking part. The Soviet evaluation of the Camp David agreements is known. The USSR will not support proposals which are aimed at using the United Nations to prop up a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal.

In spite of the differences which exist, as the Soviet and American representatives reported, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter noted that the exchange of opinions which has taken place has been useful for the purpose of a clearer understanding of the positions of the two sides on urgent problems of international life. The wish was expressed that further consultations should be held between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the opinion that the meeting which had taken place with President Carter had been full and productive. What has been particularly valuable, declared Leonid Brezhnev, is that we have tried to widen the range of agreement between the two countries. And if such meetings take place in future, this will be a guarantee that the good work for the sake of which we came to Vienna will be continued.

SALT II Treaty Text

LD182058 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

["Treaty Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--Follows the text of the treaty between the USSR and the USA.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America hereinafter referred to as the parties,

Conscious that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for all mankind,

Proceeding from the basic principles of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of May 29, 1972,

Attaching particular significance to the limitation of strategic arms and determined to continue their efforts begun with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures, With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of May 26, 1972,

Convinced that the additional measures limiting strategic offensive arms provided for in this treaty will contribute to the improvement of relations between the parties, help to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war and strengthen international peace and security,

Mindful of their obligations under Article 6 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Guided by the prinicple of equality and equal security,

Recognizing that the strengthening of strategic stability meets the interests of the parties and the interests of international security,

Reaffirming their desire to take measure for the further limitation and for the further reduction of strategic arms,

Having in mind the goal of the achieving general and complete disarmament,

Declaring their intention to undertake in the near future negotiations further to limit and further to reduce strategic offensive arms,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Each party undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty, to limit strategic offensive arms quantitatively and qualitatively, to exercise restraint in the developlent of new types of strategic offensive arms, and to adopt other measures provided for in this treaty.

Article 2

For the purpose of this treaty:

1. Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers are land-based launchers of ballistic missiles capable of a range in excess of the shortest distance between the northwestern border of the continental part of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the northeastern border of the continental part of the territory of the United States of America, that is, a range in excess of 5,500 kilometers.

2. Submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers are launchers of ballistic missiles installed on any nuclear-powered submarine or launchers of modern ballistic missiles installed on any submarine, regardless of its type.

3. Heavy bombers are considered to be:

(A) Currently, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, bombers of the Tupolev-95 and Myasishchev types and for the United States of America bombers of the B-52 and B-1 types;

(B) In the future, types of bombers which can carry out the mission of a heavy bomber in a manner similar or superior to that of bombers listed in Subparagraph (A) above;

(C) Types of bombers equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers; and

(D) Types of bombers equipped for ASBMs.

4. Air-to-surface ballistic missiles (ASBM's) are any such missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers and installed in an aircraft or on its external mountings.

5. Launchers of ICBM's and SLBM's equipped with multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRV's) are launchers of the types developed and tested for launching ICBM's or SLBM's equipped with MIRV's.

6. ASBM's equipped with MIRV's are ASBM's of the types which have been flight-tested with MIRV's.

7. Heavy ICBM's are ICBM's which have a launch-weight greater or a throw-weight greater than that of the heaviest, in terms of either launch-weight or throw-weight, respectively, of the light ICBM's deployed by either party as of the date of signature of this treaty.

8. Cruise missiles are unmanned, self-propelled, guided, weapon-delivery vehicles which sustain flight through the use of aerodynamic lift over most of their flight path and which are flight-tested from or deployed on aircraft, that is, air-launched cruise missiles, or such vehicles which are referred to as cruise missiles in Subparagraph 1 (B) of Article 9.

Article 3

1. Upon entry into force of this treaty, each party undertakes to limit ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, and ASBM's to an aggregate number not to exceed 2,400.

2. Each party undertakes to limit, from January 1, 1981, strategic offensive arms referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article to an aggregate number not to exceed 2,250, and to initiate reductions of those arms which as of that date would be in excess of this aggregate number.

3. Within the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article and subject to the provisions of this treaty, each party has the right to determine the composition of these aggregates.

4. For each bomber of a type equipped for ASBM's, the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall include the maximum number of such missiles for which a bomber of that type is equipped for one operational mission.

5. A heavy bomber equipped only for ASBM's shall not itself be included in the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

6. Reductions of the numbers of strategic offensive arms required to comply with the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be carried out as provided for in Article 11.

Article 4

1. Each party undertakes not to start construction of additional fixed ICBM launchers.

2. Each party undertakes not to relocate fixed ICBM launchers.

3. Each party undertakes not to convert launchers of light ICBM's, or of ICBM's of older types deployed prior to 1974, into launchers of heavy ICBM's of types deployed after this time.

4. Each party undertakes in the process of modernization and replacement of ICBM silo launchers not to increase the original internal volume of an ICBM silo launcher by more than thirty-two percent. Within this limit each party has the right to determine whether such an increase will be made through an increase in the original diameter or in the original depth of an ICBM silo launcher, or in both of these dimensions.

5. Each Party undertakes:

(A) Not to supply ICBM launcher deployment areas with intercontinental ballistic missiles in excess of a number consistent with normal deployment, maintenance, training, and replacement requirements.

(B) Not to provide storage facilities for or to store ICBM's in excess of normal deployment requirements at launch sites of ICBM launchers.

(C) Not to develop, test, or deploy systems for rapid reload of ICBM launchers.

6. Subject to the provisions of this treaty, each party undertakes not to have under construction at any time strategic offensive arms referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 in excess of numbers consistent with a normal construction schedule.

7. Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ICBM's which have a launch-weight greater or a throw-weight greater than that of the heaviest, in terms of either launch-weight or throw-weight, respectively, of the heavy ICBM's deployed by either party as of the date of signature of this treaty.

8. Each party undertakes not to convert land-based launchers of ballistic missiles which are not ICBM's into launchers for launching ICBM's and not to test them for this purpose.

9. Each party undertakes not to flight-test or deploy new types of ICBM's, that is, types of ICBM's not flight-tested as of May 1, 1979, except that each party may flight-test and deploy one new type of light ICBM.

10. Each party undertakes not to flight-test or deploy ICBM's of a type flight-tested as of May 1, 1979 with a number of reentry vehicles greater than the maximum number of reentry vehicles with which an ICBM of that type has been flight-tested as of that date.

11. Each party undertakes not to flight-test or deploy ICBM's of the one new type permitted pursuant to Paragraph 9 of this article with a number of reentry vehicles greater than the maximum number of reentry vehicles with which an ICBM of either party has been flight-tested as of May 1, 1979, that is, ten.

12. Each party undertakes not to flight-test or deploy SLBM's with a number of reentry vehicles greater than the maximum number of reentry vehicles with which an SLBM of either party has been flight-tested as of May 1, 1979, that is, fourteen.

13. Each party undertakes not to flight-test or deploy ASBM's with a number of reentry vehicles greater than the maximum number of reentry vehicles with which an ICBM of either party has been flight-tested as of May 1, 1979, that is, ten.

14. Each party undertakes not to deploy at any one time on heavy bombers equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers a number of such cruise missiles which exceeds the product of 28 and the number of such heavy bombers.

Article 5

1. Within the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3, each party undertakes to limit launchers of ICBM's and SLBM's equipped with MIRV's, ASBM's equipped with MIRV's, and heavy bombers equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers to an aggregate number not to exceed 1,320.

2. Within the aggregate number provided for in Paragraph 1 of this article, each party undertakes to limit launchers of ICBM's and SLBM's equipped with MIRV's, and ASBM's equipped with MIRV's to an aggregate number not to exceed 1,200.

3. Within the aggregate number provided for in Paragraph 2 of this article, each party undertakes to limit launchers of ICBM's equipped with MIRV's to an aggregate number not to exceed 82.

4. For each bomber of a type equipped for ASBM's equipped with MIRV's, the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall include the maximum number of ASBM's for which a bomber of that type is equipped for one operational mission.

5. Within the aggregate numbers provided for in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this article and subject to the provisions of this treaty, each party has the right to determine the composition of these aggregates.

Article 6

1. The limitations provided for in this treaty shall apply to those arms which are:

(A) Operational;

(B) In the final stage of construction;

(C) In reserve, in storage, or mothballed;

(D) Undergoing overhaul, repair, modernization, or conversion.

2. Those arms in the final stage of construction are:

(A) SLBM launchers on submarines which have begun sea trials;

(B) ASBM's after a bomber of a type equipped for such missiles has been brought out of the ship, plant, or other facility where its final assembly or conversion for the purpose of equipping it for such missiles has been performed;

(C) Other strategic offensive arms which are finally assembled in a shop, plant, or other facility after they have been brought out of the shop, plant, or other facility where their final assembly has been performed.

3. ICBM and SLBM launchers of a type not subject to the limitation provided for in Article 5, which undergo conversion into launchers of a type subject to that limitation, shall become subject to that limitation as follows:

(A) Fixed ICBM launchers when work on their conversion reaches the stage which first definitely indicates that they are being so converted;

(B) SLBM launchers on a submarine when that submarine first goes to sea after their conversion has been performed.

4. ASBM's on a bomber which undergoes conversion from a bomber of a type equipped for ASBM's which are not subject to the limitation provided for in Article 5 into a bomber of a type equipped for ASBM's which are subject to that limitation shall become subject to that limitation when the bomber is brought out of the shop, plant, or other facility where such conversion has been performed.

5. A heavy bomber of a type not subject to the limitation provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall become subject to that limitation when it is brought out of the shop, or other facility where it has been converted into a heavy bomber of a type equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers. A bomber of a type not subject to the limitation provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3 shall become subject to that limitation and to the limitation provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 when it is brought out of the shop, plant, or other facility where it has been converted into a bomber of a type equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers.

6. The arms subject to the limitations provided for in this treaty shall continue to be subject to these limitations until they are dismantled, are destroyed, or otherwise cease to be subject to these limitations under procedures to be agreed upon.

7. In accordance with the provisions of Article 17, the parties will agree in the Standing Consultative Commission upon procedures to implement the provisions of this article.

Article 7

1. The limitations provided for in Article 3 shall not apply to ICBM and SLBM test and training launchers or to space vehicle launchers for exploration and use of outer space. ICBM and SLBM test and training launchers are ICBM and SLBM launchers used only for testing or training.

2. The parties agree that:

(A) There shall be no significant increase in the number of ICBM or SLBM test and training launchers or in the number of such launchers of heavy ICBM's;

(B) Construction or conversion of ICBM launchers at test ranges shall be undertaken only for purposes of testing and training;

(C) There shall be no conversion of ICBM test and training launchers or of space vehicle launchers into ICBM launchers subject to the limitations provided for in Article 3.

Article 8

1. Each party undertakes not to flight-test cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers or ASBM's from aircraft other than bombers or to convert such aircraft into aircraft equipped for such missiles.

2. Each party undertakes not to convert aircraft other than bombers into aircraft which can carry out the mission of a heavy bomber as referred to in Subparagraph 3 (B) of Article 2.

Article 9

1. Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy:

(A) Ballistic missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers for installation on waterborne vehicles other than submarines, or launches of such missiles;

(B) Fixed ballistic or cruise missile launchers for emplacement on the ocean floor, on the seabed, or on the beds of internal waters and inland waters, or in the subsoil thereof, or mobile launchers of such missiles, which move only in contact with the ocean floor, the seabed, or the beds of internal waters and inland waters, or missiles for such launchers;

(C) Systems for placing into earth orbit nuclear weapons or any other kind of weapons of mass destruction, including fractional orbital missiles;

(D) Mobile launchers of heavy ICBM's;

(E) SLBM's which have a launch-weight greater or a throw-weight greater than that of the heaviest, in terms of either launch-weight or throw-weight, respectively, of the light ICBM's deployed by either party as of the date of signature of this treaty, or launchers of such SLBM's; or

(F) ASBM's which have a launch-weight greater or a throw-weight greater than that of the heaviest, in terms of either launch-weight or throw-weight, respectively, of the light ICBM'S deployed by either party as on the date of signature of this treaty.

2. Each party undertakes not to flight-test from aircraft cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers which are equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads and not to deploy such cruise missiles on aircraft.

Article 10

Subject to the provisions of this treaty, modernization and replacement of strategic offensive arms may be carried out.

Article 14

1. Strategic offensive arms which would be in excess of the aggregate numbers provided for in this treaty as well as strategic offensive arms prohibited by this treaty shall be dismantled or destroyed under procedures to be agreed upon in the Standing Consultative Commission.

2. Dismantling or destruction of strategic offensive arms which would be in excess of the aggregate number provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall begin on the date of the entry into force on this treaty and shall be completed within the following periods from that date: four months for ICBM launchers; six months for SLBM launchers; and three months for heavy bombers.

3. Dismantling or destruction of strategic offensive arms which would be in excess of the aggregate number provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 3 shall be initiated no later than January 1, 1981, shall be carried out throughout the ensuing twelve-month period, and shall be completed no later than December 31, 1981.

4. Dismantling or destruction of strategic offensive arms prohibited by this treaty shall be completed within the shortest possible agreed period of time, but not later than six months after the entry into force of this treaty.

Article 12

In order to ensure the viability and effectiveness of this treaty, each party undertakes not to circumvent the provisions of this treaty, through any other state or states, or in any other manner.

Article 13

Each party undertakes not to assume any international obligations which would conflict with this treaty.

Article 14

The parties undertake to begin, promptly after the entry into force of this treaty, active negotiations with the objective of achieving, as soon as possible, agreement on further measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is also the objective of the parties to conclude well in advance of 1985 an agreement limiting strategic offensive arms to replace this treaty upon its expiration.

Article 15

1. For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this treaty, each party shall use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

2. Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party operating in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this article.

3. Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this treaty. This obligation shall not require changes in current construction, assembly, conversion, or overhaul practices.

Article 16

1. Each party undertakes, before conducting each planned ICBM launch, to notify the other party well in advance on a case-by-case basis that such a launch will occur, except for single ICBM launches from test ranges or from ICBM launcher deployment areas, which are not planned to extend beyond its national territory.

2. The parties shall agree in the Standing Consultative Commission upon procedures to implement the provisions of this article.

Article 17

1. To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty, the parties shall use the Standing Consultative Commission established by the memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America regarding the establishment of a Standing Conslutative Commission of December 21, 1972.

2. Within the framework of the Standing Consultative Commission, with respect to this treaty, the parties will:

(A) Consider questions concerning compliance with the obligations assumed and related situations which may be considered ambiguous;

(B) Provide on a voluntary basis such information as either party considers necessary to assure confidence in compliance with the obligations assumed;

(C) Consider questions involving unintended interference with national technical means of verification, and questions involving unintended impeding of verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this treaty;

(D) Consider possible changes in the strategic situation which have a bearing on the provisions of this treaty;

(E) Agree upon procedures for replacement, conversion, and dismantling or destruction of strategic offensive arms in cases provided for in the provisions of this treaty and upon procedures for removal of such arms from the aggregrate numbers when they otherwise cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in this treaty, and at regular sessions of the Standing Consultative Commission, notify each other in accordance with the aforementioned procedures, at least twice annually, of actions completed and those in process;

(F) Consider, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this treaty, including proposals for amendments in accordance with the provisions of this treaty;

(G) Consider, as appropriate, proposals for further measures limiting strategic offensive arms.

3. In the Standing Consultative Commission the parties shall maintain by category the agreed data base on the numbers of strategic offensive arms established by the memorandum of understanding between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding the establishment of a data base on the numbers of strategic offensive arms of June 18, 1979.

Article 18

Each party may propose amendments to this treaty. Agreed amendments shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures governing the entry into force of this treaty.

Article 19

1. This treaty shall be subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each party. This treaty shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall remain in force through December 31, 1985, unless replaced earlier by an agreement further limiting strategic offensive arms.

2. This treaty shall be registered pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Each party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests. It shall give notice of its decision to the other party six months prior to withdrawal from the treaty. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events the notifying party regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

Done at Vienna on June 18, 1979, in two copies, each in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
L. Brezhnev
general secretary of the CPSU CC,
president of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the USSR

For the
United States of America
Jimmy Carter
President
of the United States
of America

Protocol to SALT II Treaty

LD181800 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--A protocl to the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the USA Jimmy Carter here today.

Under this protocol which takes effect on the day of entry into force of the treaty and which will be operative till December 31, 1981, the USSR and the USA undertake not to deploy mobile ICBM launchers or to flight-test ICBM's from such launchers.

Not to deploy cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometres on sea-based or on land-based launchers. Each party undertakes not to flight-test cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometres which are equipped with multiple, independently targetable warheads from sea-based launchers or from land-based launchers.

Not to flight-test air-to-surface ballistic missiles and not to deploy such missiles.

Carter Departure From Vienna

LD181400 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 10, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter flew out ofhere for Washington today after signing the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, and other Soviet-American documents.

Brezhnev Departure

LD181550 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev left Vienna for Moscow by air today. He is accompanied by members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR Nikolay Ogarkov.

In the Schwehat Airport bedecked with the national flags of the USSR and Austria, Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by Federal President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr and other members of the Austrian Government. A guard of honour was lined up at the airport. Chief of the guard reported to Leonid Brezhnev. National anthems of the Soviet Union and Austria were performed. Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger inspected the guard of honour.

Overflight Cable to Kirchschlaeger

LD181530 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, leaving Austria, sent from onboard the plane to Federal President of Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic Bruno Kreisky a cable which says: "Leaving your hospitable country, I express once again my sincere gratitude for the cordiality and attention accorded to us in Vienna. I wish you and the whole of the Austrian people peace and prosperity".

Return to Moscow

LD181756 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has returned to Moscow from Vienna today.

Returned to Moscow together with Leonid Brezhnev: member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR Nikolay Ogarkov.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 18 June lists the following officials at the airport to meet Brezhnev: "At the airport Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met by Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, and Suslov: members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, and Tikhonov: candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dolgikh, Rusakov, and Gorbachev: secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, Maltsev, Pavlov, Pegov, Tsukanov, Shchelokov: members of the CPSU Central Committee; Tsvigun and Tsinev: candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, Bogolyubov, and Churbanov: members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Golikov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Samoteykin, referent of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those in the welcoming party was Ziegal, Austrian charge d'affaires in the USSR".]

Variations to Editorial Article

The following variations to the item entitled "14 June PRAVDA Editorial Article on SALT, Vienna Summit" published in the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 1 were taken from the editorial article entitled "A Consistent Course" which appeared in the 14 June Moscow PRAVDA page 4:

Page AA 1, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... May 1972, governing the principles on which relations between them must develop.

Page AA 3, first paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads ... armies and increase of conventional ... substituting 'increase' for 'buildup'.

Variations to Meeting With Kirchschlaeger

The following variations to the article entitled "Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing" and subtitled "Kirchschlaeger Remarks on Receiving Leaders" published in the 18 June 1979 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 1 were taken from Moscow PRAVDA 16 June page 1:

PRAVDA substitutes the following passage for the last six paragraphs of the item from page AA 2, paragraph seven, line one ... for Vienna's hospitality ... through paragraph 12, last line ... ambassadors to Austria.

For 2 and 1/2 years, he said, Mr Brezhnev and I had been seeking an opportunity to meet to discuss questions of tremendous significance to our countries and to the whole world.

We are both fully resolved, the U.S. President continued, to insure the success of this meeting. Mr Brezhnev has proposed a very strenuous work schedule--talks in the morning and in the evening. I hope that I will be able to withstand such a packed schedule and will not lag behind Mr Brezhnev as regards energy.

During our meetings we will obviously be able to discuss not only questions of limiting strategic arms but also a number of other problems of great significance for our countries and for the whole world.

Mr Federal President, the beauty of Austria and the hospitality of your people enable us to hold talks in an exceptionally pleasant atmosphere.

We thank you and hope that our meeting will be crowned with great success, J. Carter said.

Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky participated in the talks.

M.T. Yefremov, Soviet ambassador to the Austrian Republic, and M.A. Wolf, U.S. ambassador to the Austrian Republic, were also present at the talks.

Vance Warning on Amendments

LD190917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 June, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has spoken at a press conference here.

I believe that the signing of the SALT II treaty is of tremendous importance, the secretary of state said. In my view it is also extremely important that the two leaders sit down together at the negotiating table to start considering other problems concerning the international situation. I hope that this meeting will lay a foundation which will make it possible to move on to establishing more stable relations between our two great countries. Answering opponents of the treaty on the limiting strategic offensive armaments headed by Senator H. Jackson, C. Vance declared: These figures are essentially expressing a doubt about whether there is any point in arms control at all.

I can say absolutely without hesitation that the SALT II agreement is a good agreement and is a reasonable agreement. It is an agreement which decreases the threat to the United States and consolidates our security and our allies' security. C. Vance stressed that the SALT II treaty is a painstakingly elaborated and balanced document. From my viewpoint, he said, any attempt by the U.S. Senate to make amendments affecting the essence of the treaty would lead to a situation in which the very existence of the treaty would be seriously jeopardized, if not wiped out altogether.

Arbatov on SALT II

LD160404 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States are currently holding their summit meeting in the Austrian capital. In an exclusive article for NEWSWEEK, Dr Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the Supreme Soviet and director of Moscow's Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, tells why the Soviet Union wants a SALT II treaty.

Question: Why is the Soviet Union so interested in this arms limitation agreement?

Answer: The answer is very simple. The Soviet Union considers prevention of war to be the most important goal of foreign policy, a goal that cannot be achieved without the limitation and reduction of armaments. I am convinced that it's as important for the United States as it is for the Soviet Union. Both countries now face the same alternative. This is either to continue a totally unrestricted arms race which is economically ruinous and which undermines each nation's security and increases the danger of a nuclear holocaust, or we can embark upon the road of curbing the arms race. The SALT I and SALT II agreements symbolize the historically significant fact that both countries have finally chosen to follow the second road. This road is not an easy one. One does not need to do anything, practically speaking, to continue the arms race. A gigantic, virtually mad momentum has already been built up and all the mechanisms exist for developing and stockpiling means of destruction. It is an enormous machine served not only by numerous experts, laboratories and factories but also by perceptions, prejudices and mutual suspicions that have become implanted in the minds of people over decades.

In contrast, great efforts, perseverance and quite often uncommon political courage are required to stop these mechanisms and change these perceptions. The future of our countries, even the future of human civilization, may depend on whether we shall be able to show such perseverance, wisdom and courage.

Question: Do the Soviet people like everything in the SALT II agreement?

Answer: Far from it. President Leonid Brezhnev said recently that we do not consider the agreement to be perfect and would prefer many of its provisions to be replaced by others. But the agreement is the result of 7 years of work and it is natural that the accord embodies mutual compromises. The result is not ideal, from the point of view of either side, but it is the best that could be achieved in the present circumstances. The results are very significant both because of arms limitations and, in the case of the Soviet Union, even some arms reductions and because SALT II creates a good basis for continuing negotiations. Given the goodwill of the sides, this can lead to new agreements, making it possible to stop the arms race and start more radical reductions. I am convinced that the SALT II agreement as a whole can become a turning point in Soviet-American relations and in the efforts to safeguard peace and international security.

Question: What will happen if the United States Senate does not ratify the agreement?

Answer: The answer to this question is generally self-evident, and I'd rather not elaborate on it to avoid assertions that Soviet spokesmen interfere in the internal affairs and the political process in the United States and try to exert pressure on the Americans. I'll only say that the consequences of a failure to ratify the agreement will be very grave and dangerous for both countries. Our people, apart from other things, would have to conclude that one cannot do serious business with the Americans at all. I am aware of the basic arguments of those who are against the agreement. Obviously, the agreement does not and cannot resolve all the problems or remove all the reasons for concern. We are worried about the development of some United States weapons systems not covered by the agreement. We, like the Americans would like to ensure the complete invulnerability of our ICBMs and have even more than a 100 percent confidence in verification. But I fail to understand how wrecking SALT II can help solve such problems. Take, for example, the issue of verification. The agreement provides a whole system of verification measures: special counting rules, a pledge not to interfere with each other's technical means, an obligation not to conceal telemetric data that are needed for verification, a special commission to deal with questions in dispute. Let the Americans ask themselves whether they will know more about our strategic forces without this system.

Question: Will the Soviet Union make additional concessions if those are demanded by the United States Senate as a condition for ratification of the agreement?

Answer: I would like to reiterate that we conducted negotiations in good faith with representatives of three United States administrations and in the course of these negotiations we agreed to such compromises which we considered possible and admissible. The Americans, in all probability, would not agree to make concessions if these were demanded by our Supreme Soviet during its discussions of the agreement. There is no reason to believe that we would behave differently under pressure from the United States Senate. The SALT II agreement will not provide disarmament and absolute security, but it will be a serious step forward and I have not heard its opponents suggest anything more constructive. My father went to war when he was 18. I went to war when I was also 18. My son is now 28 and, happily, does not have to fight a war. There will be no homecomers from a nuclear war and there will be no winners.

Li Xiannian Remarks on SALT II

OW190110 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Jun 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] According to foreign press reports, Li Xiannian, vice premier of the State Council, talked about the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States when he met with a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party. He said: This state of affairs is making China extremely uneasy. Our situation's commentator, Mitin, has this to say about Li Xiannian's remarks:

Beijing's leaders feel extremely uneasy, that is true, but not because the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty cannot limit the arms race, but because their foreign policy has suffered another defeat. The main purpose of this policy is to obstruct the relaxation of international tensions. The Chinese leaders are clearly aware that the relaxation of international tensions largely depends on whether the Soviet and the U.S. governments can reach understanding. To prevent the two countries from reaching understanding and to sabotage the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, Beijing's leaders beat their brains and tried everything imaginable. Even Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States was primarily for that purpose.

However, they failed. The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States has been signed. Moreover, according to the opinion of observers, the U.S. Government, with the support of the vast majority of the American people, will force the Senate to ratify the treaty. Under the circumstances, Beijing's leaders have no coice but to put on a smiling face. Obviously it is not in their own interests to continue opposing the new treaty, because such a position will be regarded by world opinion as an open attack on disarmament.

Now Li Xiannian has the impudence to don the cloak of peace envoy and suddenly change his identity, as if Beijing's leaders are not opposed to the treaty. And, because they do not believe that the treaty will produce any real results, they are expressing what appears to be their natural concern about the future of disarmament. But, as previously pointed out, this is only a forced smile to conceal the Chinese leaders' disappointment and concern. In view of this, Li Xiannian's statement once again shows the Beijing leaders' helplessness.

Main Credit for SALT to USSR

LD190841 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "There Is No More Important Task"]

[Text] The whole world is living in expectation of the day when L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will begin his talks in the Austrian capital with U.S. President J. Carter. For L.I. Brezhnev this will be his fifth meeting in 7 years with successive U.S. Presidents--this meeting being with the third president in this period. As is well known, two of the previous meetings were held in Moscow, one in the United States and one in Vladivostok.

That simple statistic reflects something exceptionally important--the consistency of the USSR's course toward the relaxation of international tension and the improvement of relations with the United States. L.I. Brezhnev was guided by this main aim in starting the talks in 1972. He is now going to Vienna with the same aim. As we can see, nothing has changed in our policy; it has not been subjected to ups and downs, stoppages and changes based on short-term expediency. It is true that the role of two sides at least is important in any negotiations. But surely it is true that if the talks have succeeded, if Vienna is now at the center of attention, this is thanks primarily to the consistency of our course.

Let us imagine for a moment what would have become of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments which is to be signed in a few days' time in Vienna if there had come from the Soviet Union, as are coming today from certain circles in the United States, endless carping objections aimed at torpedoing the treaty: It does not go far enough, it will be difficult to monitor and so forth? It can be said with confidence that in that case the treaty would never have existed.

Incidentally, let us make things clear. We are far from ecstatic about the treaty, and Soviet specialists are expressing various opinions about it. [paragraph continues]

But we see with utter clarity and we are convinced that without this treaty it is impossible to move on to the next stage in the talks--on to SALT III, an agreement envisaging not the limitation of strategic arms ceilings, but their reduction--and that without it the threat of nuclear war would increase immeasurably. When we say that there is at present no more important and urgent task for the world's peoples than to eliminate the danger of war, we are not engaging in rhetoric but stating the real state of affairs and we invest this with perfectly specific content.

Mankind has reached a moment in its history when the arms race is not simply ruinous--without strengthening states' security, it promotes the destablization of the situation and intensifies the threat of military conflicts. Since this race affects nuclear armaments and parity exists in the strategic military sphere, it threatens everyone equally, and threatens them with losses which make concepts such as "military superiority" simply meaningless. As George Ball, former undersecretary of state, noted recently, those who are inclined to use nuclear weapons in their calculations and aspirations are losing sight of an extremely vital feature of those weapons--the fact that they are unmanageable [neupravlyayemyy]--and this is fraught with mortal danger to mankind.

As for the wastefulness of the arms race, this is also a fact of considerable importance in an age when more than $2 billion is spent on building one Trident submarine while almost 50 percent of the planet's population live in permanent hunger. Moreover, it is also necessary to take into account a factor which is forcing mankind to consider the future more soberly than ever. It has been calculated that by the year 2000--that is, in just a little more than 20 years--the globe's rapidly growing population will have almost doubled. The need to feed twice the population and to provide these people with everything necessary makes it all the more urgent to end the arms race and to rechannel for peaceful purposes the funds today spent on military preparations.

The Vienna meeting between the USSR and U.S. heads of state and their upcoming signing of the SALT II treaty offer the hope that the arms race, which is suicidal in the nuclear age, will be ended. In his recent Hungarian television appearance, L.I. Brezhnev noted that the treaty "will be the biggest enactment every undertaken in the name of curbing the nuclear arms race." As they note this, our people who have done more than anyone to make the treaty a reality cannot fail to feel satisfaction.

Significance of Summit

LD180949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents V. Matveyev, N. Novikov, L. Stepanov and M. Sturua report: "Vienna in Waiting"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--"Vienna is again the focus of our planet's attention"--this is how the newspaper WOCHENSCHAU begins its reportage on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. These words are a reflection the Austrians' natural pride in their capital and a precise statement of an indisputable fact. As the number of June days separating us from the beginning of the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter diminishes, the word "Vienna" is being heard increasingly frequently in the world press and in people's conversations.

The newspapers here, of various political orientations, are now commenting extensively on the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at the Kremlin dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister M. Desai and primarily on those parts of the speech mentioning the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit and the Soviet Union's desire to do everything possible to insure its success. The newspaper DIE PRESSE writes that "Moscow is striving for the solution of the global problems of human existence." "An end must be put to wars and the arms race," a headline in VOLKSSTIMME urges. The newspaper WOCHENSCHAU proclaims in a banner headline: "Security Is the Main Theme of L.I. Brezhnev's First Meeting With J. Carter."

It is indicative that in their commentaries many newspapers stress particularly the Soviet Union's role and L.I. Brezhnev's tireless state activity as very important factors paving the way to the draft SALT II treaty. The Austrian press organs pay respectful tribute to Leonid Ilich's vigorous activity aimed at strengthening peace and international security. The newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG has deemed it necessary to reproduce on its pages the text of the interview which L.I. Brezhnev gave to TIME magazine this January. The interview is described incisively [vo vrezke] as "particularly topical" before the Vienna summit.

It is far from fortuitous that millions and millions of people now are turning their eyes hopefully toward Vienna. After all, many peoples on earth have been touched to some degree by the scorching breath of the nuclear threat. The peoples dream of a world without wars, of curbing the unrestrained and dangerous arms race.

For centuries mankind has dreamed of the fruits of labor benefiting people and not being cast into the crucible of wars.

In the past 32 years over $6 trillion have been spent on the arms race. But the imperialist forces continue to step up the military preparations race which not only poisons the international atmosphere and splits the peoples but also swallows up truly gigantic funds amounting to $400 billion a year. How many starving people could be fed, how many could be clothed and properly housed, how many schools and hospitals could be erected for them with these billions? According to UN figures 1.5 billion people, that is almost one-third of mankind, are deprived of elementary medical aid and about 700 million are regularly undernourished.

If you think about these figures you can understand why millions of people on all continents ardently want the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty to be signed in Vienna and later to be ratified and come into force. This would create a definite obstacle on the path of the further buildup of the most destructive means of mass annihilation, the most expensive types of weapons. People throughout the world hope that after the SALT II treaty has come into force, immediate work will begin on preparation for a new SALT III treaty which should go even further--providing not only for limitation of strategic offensive arms but also for their reduction.

...According to the documents kept in the national library next to the Redoutensaal, in the past 165 years Vienna has been visited by about 100,000 diplomats who have taken part in particular international measures. But there is no doubt that the forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty will occupy a special, incomparable place in this very rich chronicle of international relations and diplomatic history.

Bovin on Senate Ratification

LD161305 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2121 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Elemer Csak interview with Moscow IZVESTIYA commentator Aleksandr Bovin in "Ten Minutes Foreign Politics"--date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] Now listen to the conversation I had on the issues relating to SALT with Aleksandr Bovin, the leading IZVESTIYA foreign political commentator and one of the best Soviet experts on this matter.

[Question] What, and first of all whom, does the SALT II agreement benefit? I would place particular emphasis on the second part of the question, since in the U.S. press there frequently appear reports saying that the agreement is advantageous only to the USSR, and that it only weakens U.S. security.

[Bovin in Russian, fading into Hungarian translation] Well, the USSR really does need the agreement. We consider, in fact, that the SALT agreement reduces the risk of nuclear war, and at the same time increases our country's security. A nation's security is not always increased by piling up armaments. There are cases when security depends on a reduction in the quantity of arms. In my opinion, the world's development has reached such a level that there is simply no other way but disarmament. From this point of view SALT II really is advantageous to us.

On the other hand, the agreement, like every pact, is a series of compromises, mutual concessions. And if we started to analyze SALT II bit by bit, we would find areas where we would feel that we had made excessively large concessions to the United States. The Americans in certain respects feel the same thing. But then that is the psychology of compromise. What is needed now is that, forgetting the psychology of compromise, we should move on to the logic of politics. And as soon as we have done this, we will realize that the concessions are advantageous to both sides.

For the Americans I can see one more thing in the background. The fact is that the agreement really does fix the military balance of the two sides. It is also true that Americans, face to face, urge the creation of a balance just as much as we do. But deep down they hope that they will manage to gain superiority. This imperial way of looking at things still has not died out in the Americans. Since the basic principle of SALT II is balance, they now feel that they have suffered a wrong. This way of thinking can also be seen elsewhere. If U.S. troops are in Manila, say, and they are building bases in Thailand, that, they believe, is as it should be; it does not hinder detente. The same thing applies to their presence in Western Europe or Latin America. But if a Soviet warship appears in the Indian Ocean, it insults them. If the Cubans give military assistance in Angola for the protection of the regime, well, then they shout that this hinders detente. It is this asymmetrical way of talking politics which has produced the view that detente is more advantageous to the USSR than to the United States.

[Question] Can, I wonder, SALT II today fulfill the function it was called on to fulfill 6 years ago? And, in your opinion, what effect will the agreement have on the international situation and on Soviet-American relations in the current state of affairs?

[Answer] There is no doubt that if the agreement had been signed let us say 5 years ago, it could have been much more effective. Military technology does not stand still.

The planners work faster and more effectively than politicians. While the diplomats are solving an issue which limits the arms race, the arms builders are developing a series of military instruments which, on the other hand, act in the opposite direction. However, in spite of this, the agreement essentially holds back an increase in the arms race. It also contains certain limits on quality, but in my opinion its most important feature is still the fact that it opens the way toward working on SALT III. And at the same time it creates the opportunity for the diplomats to work more effectively than the soldiers, for once. Regarding the general effect of SALT II, it is my conviction that first and foremost it is significant because it clears the atmosphere for Soviet-American economic, political, and cultural cooperation. Of course, this does not only depend on us. For two people to quarrel, it is enough if only one wants to. For them to come to terms it certainly requires the good will of both. Neither good will nor good intentions are lacking on the Soviet side, and let us hope that the United States is also disposed that way.

[Question] The U.S. administration has commited itself to signing the agreement. However, SALT II only comes into effect if it is ratified. In your opinion, how smooth will be the process of the agreement obtaining approval? How much do its opponents in the U.S. Congress threaten it?

[Answer] The danger truly exists that the agreement will not be ratified. We know that debate on the agreement process, and of getting it passed will not be smooth. Today it is still absolutely impossible to prophesize; at least, I will not attempt to do so. My U.S. discussion partners always (?keep saying) that, at the most, the situation will be similar to the debate on the fate of the Panama Canal. Maybe it will only happen with a majority of one vote, but in the end the agreement will be ratified. Let us hope that this will be so. However, great responsibility rests with the U.S. Senate. If it rejects the agreement, it must accept the fact that the cold war will be renewed, that Soviet-American relations will again become strained and that the international atmosphere will grow chilly. Therefore, the U.S. Senate must choose: Either it gratifies the desire of its people and leads the country onto the path of peaceful coexistence or it leads it onto the cold war path. Obviously, the world expects the U.S. Congress to ratify the agreement. If this does not happen, well, rivers will not start flowing backwards, but detente will relapse to the level of the start of the 1970s, the arms race will speed up, enormous amounts of energy will be spent on arms, nervousness will grow and we would have to start everything from scratch. What is more, we will have to tackle the solution to inevitable tasks from a lower level.

[Question] In your personal opinion, what are the prospects?

[Answer] I would like to believe that the agreement will be ratified. I know that the U.S. leadership will not have an easy time getting together the required 67 votes. It has 40 already, but 27 are still lacking. I would like to believe, though, and what is more I do believe, that the Americans will not make a blunder and that in the end they will ratify the agreement on limiting strategic arms.

SALT II Attitude 'Litmus' Test of Politics

LD181443 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Dispatch from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent Nikolay Polyanov: "Realism Versus Illusions"]

[Excerpt] Vienna, 15 June--On Monday an event which will make the Austrian capital the focus of world attention will take place in the Redoutensaal of the Hofburg Palace, where in the past, history itself has more than once been a guest: [paragraph continues]

High-ranking guests from the Soviet Union and the United States will put their signatures to the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

The newspapers and television and radio programs are full of the details of the impending meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter--meetings which most commentators see as a good thing.

The new treaty is coming into being at a difficult time of ups and downs in the world arena and its implementation wil undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on peace, including the development of Soviet-Austrian relations. Its implementation will, perhaps, be a businesslike response to the realities of our age, a milestone on the road to international detente and an important contribution to the strengthening of peace now and in the future. There is every reason to say that people's attitude to the treaty is a kind of litmus paper of big politics. Those in favor of its implementation want to bar the way to the continued stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive types of weapon. Those trying to torpedo it dream of a return to the cold war.

The treaty could, of course, have been better and it is by no means a panacea for all the ills which the nuclear arms race entails. Nevertheless it is a step in the right direction.

This is understood in the West too, including the other side of the Atlantic. Not without reason does Senator Frank Church consider that "the treaty concerns the key question of our two civilizations' continued existence."

In the Hofburg's noisy press center, to the accompaniment of the clatter of a hundred typewriters, it is sometimes necessary to enter into sharp exchanges with other Western journalists who have failed to notice that out in the world it is summer 1979, since mentally they are still marking time in the distant approaches to the era of detente. One of them, a broad-shouldered man with a mustache, heatedly tried to prove to the present writer that Senator Henry Jackson and the former Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze (who are reputed to be among SALT II's fiercest opponents) are concerned for "America's good" when they try to poison the atmosphere in the Senate and prevent the new treaty from being ratified. My interlocutor refused to understand that times have changed--nobody in the United States is entitled to lay claim to "Pax Americana." The correlation of world forces has changed and past visions of "rolling back communism" have long since been relegated to the very back of Washington's archive.

Peace Depends 'Enormously' on Summit

LD190905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Reportage by special correspondents L. Stepanov and M. Sturua: "Vienna Meetings"]

[Excerpt] In a recent Moscow speech L.I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's concern that the impending meeting, the first in 5 years, should be an important stage in the further development of Soviet-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is no secret that relations between the two countries have recently been complicated, largely artificially, by certain circles across the ocean. At the same time considerable accumulated experience graphically demonstrates that with the good will of both sides, mutual respect of their legitimate interests, and above all, given a common desire to try and advance the strengthening of the foundation of peace it is possible to confidently repair [nalazhivat] these relations in a constructive spirit and to expand businesslike cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of all mankind.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meetings are an essential stimulus to the general beneficial process of improving international relations and not merely to the development of bilateral ties between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet Union is fully aware of what is at stake at the summit meetings. It is for this reason that our country has striven so persistently to insure that the new summit meeting has been properly prepared for and that it takes place with every chance of success. Of course much work, the direction of which must be determined by the Vienna meeting, lies ahead.

In a recent editorial the New York TIMES wrote: "We are at a very critical point in our history. There are two paths. One leads to still more expensive and terrible weapons systems, to an intensification of calamities and to nuclear war, and the other to mutual understanding, disarmament and a better life for all mankind."

And mankind is, of course, unhesitatingly choosing the path of peace. Today's summit meeting should be yet another historic milestone on this highroad. Many observers are now writing to this effect in the world press. Statesmen and public figures in various countries are expressing their support for such a development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

As always, those circles who find odious the very thought of the possibility of positive new changes in the international situation, are angry. And the campaign by the opponents of detente in the United States is still continuing. But now the fact that these attacks cannot confuse the world public and cannot stop that which is positive and good, for the sake of which the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States have met for talks, stands out more sharply than ever.

It is characteristic that addressing journalists on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks, a spokesman for the U.S. delegation pointed out the importance of the discussion of the course of the relaxation of international tension at these talks as being SALT II's political basis. This appears to be a reasonable presentation of the question. The efforts of all the states and governments concerned in building the structure of a lasting peace and in ending the arms race are the most important prerequisites for the confident development of normal relations between states.

These are the reflections prompted by the first day of the Soviet-U.S. talks. They took place in the U.S. Embassy building in the Bolzmanngasse in two sessions--from 11 a.m. and from 5 p.m. And all that time, despite the overcast weather, pressmen and crowds of people kept vigil along the long facade of the embassy building--the first because its their job to do so, the second in response to the promptings of their hearts, since the future of peace on earth depends to a very considerable extent on the solution of the questions on the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

As press representatives learned, during the talks both sides stressed the importance of the positive development of Soviet-American relations both from the viewpoint of the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and for the strengthening of international peace and security. The hope was expressed that the present meeting of the leaders of both countries would play its part in this respect.

The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, in the afternoon of June 16 touched mainly on problems of limiting strategic offensive arms. L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter examined questions connected with the approving and forthcoming signing by them of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Mutual satisfaction was expressed that the efforts of many years in drawing up and agreeing upon this important document are culminating in success. [paragraph continues]

The sides stressed the importance of the agreement being concluded and expressed the unanimous opinion that its implementation would be a major step along the path toward curbing the arms race and reducing military danger.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States also exchanged opinions with regard to the next stage in the talks (SALT III) the aim of which must be the elaboration of measures to further limit and even reduce strategic arms.

U.S. Position on SALT, MX Contradictory

LD151257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Z. Mirskiy: "SALT II and its opponents"]

[Text] The nearer we get to the expected signing of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) the more heated the struggle over the treaty becomes in the United States and NATO countries. Through their henchmen in Congress and through the mass news media the bosses of the military-industrial complex have launched an active campaign against SALT II. The Americans and West Europeans are being deceived, confused and misled over the meaning and purpose of SALT II. Far-fetched fears of a nonexistent "Soviet military threat" alternate with bellicose appeals to "display firmness" and "shake the fist at the Russian" and with deliberately panic-provoking statements to the effect that SALT II is a "communist trap" that the implementation of the treaty's provisions is allegedly "impossible to verify" and so on and so forth.

"The great quantity of fantastic and misleading information and intelligence data trumpeted by the SALT II opponents," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "automatically raises the quesions: Are those who are prepared to vote against the ratification of the treaty in the U.S. Senate really concerned about such problems as verification and equilibrium or are they simply against an arms limitation agreement per se with the Russians however fair and easy to verify it might be?"

Is SALT II really a "communist ruse?" Does the treaty give the USSR unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the United States and the West as a whole? Certainly not. As President J. Carter stressed recently, "it is a carefully balanced treaty. It protects our country's security and will contribute to the cause of world peace and it is also in the best interests of the Soviet Union."

Of course, the treaty does not put a stop to the arms race although it limits it to a certain degree.. Dr Barry Schneider, a very prominent arms control specialist in the U.S. State Department, said: "We already have enough nuclear weapons to stage 600,000 Hiroshimas and 2,400 wars like World War II. Without agreement on SALT II the arms race will begin to grow rapidly and that would cost everyone dear."

Obviously, this is the last thing the SALT II opponents are worried about. They oppose strategic arms limitation because they want the arms race to continue and grow. And SALT II would prevent this. As U.S. Defense Secretary Brown said, the SALT II treaty will enable the United States to reduce military expenditure by $30 billion. And this means that the military monopolies will lose profitable military orders worth this amount. This is why they, the "merchants of death," are doing their darnest to wreck SALT II. The destiny of mankind and the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe mean nothing to them compared with profits. The SALT II opponents are also motivated by the desire to insure that the Pentagon and NATO have military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. They are motivated by downright pathological hatred of real socialism and the USSR. American Democratic Senator Glenn stated bluntly that he and some of his friends will most likely vote against SALT II "simply because Russia is involved." The subversive activity of the SALT II opponents is helped to some extent by the contradictory position of the U.S. administration which is simultaneously advocating the SALT II treaty and the intensification of American military preparations.

For example, how can you explain the fact that exactly a week before the Vienna meeting between Carter and L.I. Brezhnev at which the SALT II treaty is to be signed, the White House announced on 8 June its decision to embark on the production of the new mobile-basing ICBM? The one contradicts the other so much that even the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which has close links with the Pentagon, calls this position a "paradoxical phenomenon."

It should be said that despite the activeness of the SALT II opponents they have not yet managed to discredit the treaty in the eyes of the U.S. public. As the magazine NEW REPUBLIC writes, "the most dangerous opponents of SALT--Senator H. Jackson, former secretary of the Navy P. Nitze and the "Committee on the Present Danager"--have been bombarding the treaty for more than two years now.... But, as the public opinion polls show, they have not convinced the people that the SALT treaty is a bad idea."

How do the United States' NATO allies in Western Europe regard SALT II? French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, the new British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and many other officials have expressed support for SALT II.

However, there are voices in Western Europe which speak in unison with the transatlantic "hawks" against SALT II. Some of them say they oppose the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty because it is a matter for the two nuclear superpowers--the United States and the USSR--and it allegedly does not concern Europe. This argument really does not stand up to serious criticism. First, because the USSR--one of the parties to the SALT II treaty--is a European power and it always makes its foreign policy and international action conform to the interests of peace and security on the European Continent. Second, in its foreign policy the Soviet Government has never been guided by the idea of superpowers which can allegedly direct the affairs of the world at their own discretion--an that is alien to socilism. And, third, the problem of the struggle against the arms race is not a local problem, involving two or three sides, but a world problem and, consequently, an all-European problem.

Another group of West European opponents of SALT II includes those who engage in profuse demagogic talk about West Europe's security which, they say, will be weakened if the United States, in accordance with SALT II, reduces its nuclear potential somewhat. And even on this demagogic canvas NATO propaganda is beginning to embroider the most incredible designs. The most impertinent lies and juggling with the facts have been brought into play. Here is what America's DAILY WORLD writes about this: "SALT II's opponents allege that the Soviet nuclear threat to West Europe is growing. A few months ago the West German espionage department published photographs purporting to show new Soviet nuclear missles on GDR territory. Without any grounds for this, White House press secretary Jody Powell declared that the so-called deployment of Soviet missiles justifies President Carter's decision in favor of the neutron bomb. In this way the White House made its contribution to the campaign under the slogan 'don't trust the Russians' which is one of the main weapons in the arsenal of SALT's opponents. And just recently the selfsame White House press secretary admitted in conversation with correspondents that the West German intelligence service's allegations in reality proved to be false."

NATO propaganda is endeavoring to prove that by signing the treaty, the United States is leaving West Europe virtually defenseless in the face of the "Soviet threat." With the aid of this false premise an attempt is made to justify and even to place on a legitimate basis the NATO plans for modernizing the American nuclear missile weapons deployed in West Europe. There is talk of compensating for the "loss" which NATO's military potential supposedly may sustain as a result of SALT II by modernizing nuclear missile weapons--that is, by deploying in Western Europe neutron weapons and the so-called "Euromissile;" the same missile that the Washington POST says "could hit targets in the Soviet Union from launch sites in West Europe."

This is what the activity of the opponents of the strategic arms limitation agreement means for West Europe. They are aiming at SALT II but in effect they are endeavoring to drag West Europe into a new round of the arms race, to undermine the European relaxation of tension and to exacerbate the relations between the capitalist and socialist parts of Europe. At the same time this is being transposed onto the level of practical decisions as evidenced by the series of most recent Atlantic conferences.

The West European public is rightly linking NATO's new militarist undertaking with the plans for the preparation by the Pentagon of a "limited nuclear war in Europe." But such a war, as Denmark's INFORMATION writes, "may be our last." "We must," the newspaper declares emphatically, "abandon the idea that our security will be strengthened if tactical nuclear weapons which clear the way for 'limited nuclear war' are modernized."

West Germany's DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG speaks out about this with even greater clarity. "The danger posed by the arms race, including in the notorious tactical nuclear sphere, to the peoples of the European Continent," the newspaper stresses, "cannot be eliminated either by the creation or modernization of short- and medium-range missiles, or by the deployment of neutron weapons in West Europe, or by including cruise missiles in the West German arsenals. Continued strategic arms limitation on the basis of SALT II along with the subsequent inclusion in the corresponding agreements of all types of weapons will yield considerably greater benefits."

One cannot help agreeing with the West German newspaper's opinion--and it is shared by the public of other West European countries. It reflects a sober, realistic view. It demonstrates once again the correctness of those who rightly see the success of SALT II as a success for European detente. As L.I. Brezhnev declared in his 1 June Hungarian television appearance, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments which is to be signed in Vienna in the next few days "will certainly be the biggest enactment ever made in the name of curbing the nuclear arms race."

Kornilov Comment

LD181200 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

["Victory for Reason"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So, the difficult and enormously complicated Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks, which lasted for over six years, have been successfully concluded and the SALT II treaty has been signed. This is a momentous international event, one of the biggest actions ever undertaken for solving the biggest problem of the times, that of curbing the arms race. The quantitative restriction of the most costly and destructive types of arms and limitation of their qualitative improvement constitute the essence of the new treaty which rests on the principles of equality and equal security of the sides and which expresses a fair balance of interests beneficial both to the USSR and the USA.

But this is not all. The signing of this document shows convincingly that states with different systems are capable of jointly solving even very complicated and delicate problems and that they can (and hence must) cooperate, especially in such an issue of great importance for the destinies of mankind as removal of the danger of a nuclear war and the need to stop the arms race.

And there are many things, and extremely important ones, to be done in this field.

The SALT II treaty opens the way to work on SALT III which is to go further, hold back the development of new arms, and provide not only for restricting the growth of armaments but also for arms reductions by the two sides. Observers agree that SALT II agreement will provide an impetus for faster progress at the talks on other questions of limiting competition in the military field. The point at issue is first of all a solution of such major problems as the Soviet-proposed discontinuation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of nuclear stockpiles down to their complete liquidation, consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, troop and arms reductions in central Europe. The Soviet Union, loyal as it is to its principled policy of peace, comes out consistently for a speedy solution of these problems. There are no types of arms which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit, to ban on a reciprocal basis, by agreement with other states, and then remove from arsenals.

Prominent politicians and statesmen of different countries and broad international public circles acclaim the SALT II treaty which they rightly regard as an important contribution to strengthening peace. But this treaty also has its opponents. Certain circles in the USA, expressing the interests of the military-industrial complex, and the enemies of detente are trying to distort the essence of the treaty, to intimidate Americans by alleging that it is beneficial only to one side, to the Soviet Union, and invent all kinds of "amendments" to the agreement reached. What can be said about this? Only one thing, namely, that such a policy and attempts to undermine the spirit and letter of SALT II treaty by some far-fetched arguments run counter to the cause of detente and contradict the interests of the peoples who want peace and an end to the arms race.

The conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty is a victory for reason, the triumph of political realism. At the same time this treaty--as the peoples hope--is not a conclusion but a very important step on a difficult but correct road to stronger peace and security of the peoples.

Understanding in Interest of All Peoples

LD181120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes: The Soviet-American summit meeting, and the direct talks and conversations between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and J. Carter, seem sure to serve as an important stage on the path toward improving relations between the two countries and achieving a healthier international climate generally. That is the conclusion that the statesmen, public figures and prominent political commentators of many countries are now inclined to draw. And it is difficult not to agree with the opinion of the American magazine TIME, which considers that the SALT II treaty "establishes a psychological climate conducive to improving relations between Moscow and Washington."

The prerequisites for productive talks were created by the persistent efforts of the two sides. It should be remembered that, as long ago as the first half of the present decade, agreement was reached between Moscow and Washington to do all to exclude the outbreak of nuclear war.

At the same time, both sides undertook to develop peaceful relations with each other on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

They agreed that differences in ideology and social system between the USSR and the United States of America are no obstacle to developing normal relations based on these principles. The Soviet Union has repeatedly reaffirmed its willingness to act unswervingly in the spirit of cooperation and honest partnership. "Good-neighborliness--regardless of differences of political systems and views--is the best line in international relations," Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview with the American magazine TIME at the beginning of this year, expressing his deep conviction that Soviet-American relations can, indeed, be not only normal, but really good. This very thought was expressed once again by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech yesterday in Vienna: "It is well known that the USSR leaders are firm supporters of the relaxation of international tension. But detente is just the beginning. In our relations with the United States, as with other countries, we would like more. We would like truly good-neighborly relations--healthy and firm ones which exclude the possibility of military conflicts. For this we are ready to do a great deal of work to bring our peoples closer together. Naturally, in this matter reciprocity is required. The bridge of mutual understanding is something that can be built only from both sides simultaneously."

Whichever sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations one takes--be it mutual action in resolving important political issues connected with measures to curb the arms race, economics of culture--everywhere the experience of Soviet-U.S. cooperation confirms its mutual advantage. It is to be hoped that the present Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will create a new stimulus for the development of such cooperation and for the broadening of the sphere or agreement [soglasiye] between the two countries. It should promote the creation of a sure foundation for mutual understanding based on objective realities. Such a line is not only in the supreme interests of the USSR and the United States, but is in the interests of all peoples and all peace-loving forces in the world.

MOSCOW REPORTS RESUMPTION OF GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD151034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The spring session of the Disarmament Committee has resumed work in Geneva's Palace of Nations. Taking part in it are delegations from 39 states. The Soviet Union considers that central place in the work of the session should concern the question of undertaking concrete measures to curb the nuclear arms race. The socialist states have proposed conducting talks on halting the production of nuclear armaments in all forms and beginning the gradual reduction of their stocks until their total elimination.

OPENING OF PRC'S NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION REPORTED

Western Sources

LD180922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] A session of the Chinese National People's Congress of the fifth convocation is to open in Beijing today. In their reports from the Chinese capital, Western news agencies, in particular AFP, UPI and REUTER, note that the convening of the Chinese parliament has been put off more than once and that this, in their words, leads one to think that the session's agenda and the decisions that the session is to pass have become the object of bitter discussion among the Beijing leadership. Western diplomats in the Chinese capital are of the opinion that what is primarily at issue is economic planning. In their talks with foreign guests the Chinese leaders say that while they were drawing up their initial plans they were badly informed, and now they have to review, with an eye to reducing, their former program for the so-called modernization of China, about which Beijing propaganda trumpeted for so long.

Session Agenda

LD181738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Pavel Kashparov]

[Text] A UPI report from Beijing says that a session of the Chinese National People's Congress opened there today. Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP, is delivering a report. The name of Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the PRC State Council, and initiator of the development of ties with the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries, does not appear in the list of speakers. But this, the report says, does not mean any change in Deng Xiaoping's position in the Chinese governmental structure.

It is expected that the session will adopt criminal and civil legislation. The UPI report notes that the legislation is aimed at enhancing the simple person's trust in the government and Communist Party, which seriously slipped in the decade 1966-76. Laws governing foreign capital investment will also be adopted, and certain other issues will be discussed. The session will last for 2 weeks.

Another report from Beijing says that the Chinese paper GUANGMING RIBAO--not, of course, without instructions from the authorities--writes that parents of many children should be harshly fined, that is, there should be not only appeals to reduce the birth rate, but open economic sanctions should be adopted. As you know, the problem of population growth has been worrying the Chinese leaders for a long time. Decisive measures are needed, the paper writes, in order to reduce the growth of the country's population because society cannot progress if it consumes almost everything that it produces. The article gives data on China's population: In 1949, the paper indicates, it was approximately 550 million; it was 656 million by 1957; and the Chinese population is at present more than 900 million.

Hua's Report

LD181740 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress of China has opened today in Beijing.

At the opening ceremony, the session was addressed by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ye Jianying. Then the Chinese premier, Hua Guofeng, made a report on the work of the government. He said some government measures in the implementation of the program of China's economic modernization were not very sensible. Hua Guofeng observed that in the following 3 years China will have to concentrate on economic readjustment. The tasks to be met include achievement of correct balance between agricultural production and population growth rate, curtailment of capital construction rate and catching up on fuel and energy production.

The session is also to hear a report on the draft economic plan for 1979. It will approve the criminal and procedural codes and a new statute on the running of enterprises built on joint Chinese and foreign capital.

The session will work for a fortnight.

Mulatov Comment

OW190649 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Jun 79 OW

[Text] As anticipated, in his report at the NPC session Hua Guofeng paid particular attention to the country's economic situation and the reasons for the policy of readjustments recently issued by the Chinese authorities.

Hua Guofeng said in his report that the policy was intended to be carried out in 3 years, and called it the first battle in the drive toward the four modernizations.

All China's economic crises are blamed on the activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Hua Guofeng admitted that although achievements have been made by some departments, the serious consequences resulting from economic stagnation and crises are far from being completely overcome.

Shortly before the opening of the NPC session, foreign newspapers and magazines disclosed some information about a secret meeting of the Chinese leadership this past April to review economic policies. For example, the Washington POST recently published excerpts of Vice Premier Li Xiannian's speech at the meeting in which he admitted that the Chinese people are generally dissatisfied with their economic conditions and that there are large numbers of unemployed in the country. According to him, as many as 20 million people are now unemployed in China. Moreover, for the first time China's top leaders openly admitted that 100 million people are constantly in a state of semi-starvation in China today.

Dear listeners, as far as I know, China's newspapers and magazines have never published these figures. Hua Guofeng's report cited some figures on the increased incomes of Chinese peasants in the last 2 to 3 years, but the average standard of living for Chinese laborers remains one of the lowest in Asia. As for the 100 million people referred to by Li Xiannian, they are living in semi-starvation.

Nevertheless, the Chinese authorities keep increasing military expenditures even though life itself has long since shattered the myth of the external threat they habitually refer to. China currently spends about one half of its national budget on defense.

From the materials on the NPC session already known to all, it can be seen that the present so-called policy of readjustments simply does not mean putting an end to the vigorous program of militarization, nor does it mean shifting the financial, (?raw) and other materials, energy and other resources from the huge military budget to the civilian sectors of the economy that are in dire straits.

Twenty million unemployed and 100 million half-starving people--that is the reality in China today. In his report at the 18 June NPC session, Hua Guofeng said that it is necessary to cut back further on capital construction so as to concentrate efforts on more profitable projects, and that this remains a component part of the policy of readjustments. Foreign newspapers and magazines say that the policy was formulated by Deng Xiaoping. The situation in the past few months has shown that the cutback on capital construction is one of the causes of the continuous increase in unemployment in China.

The NPC session is still in progress, and we shall continue to report to you from time to time on the decisions on economic policies made at the meeting.

PRC CLAIMS ON ASIAN TERRITORY EXAMINED

LD171942 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] China's neighbors are increasingly concerned by its expansionist policy. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Korolev:

It is significant that the Western media insidiously publicize China's separatist plan for establishing what they call the Meo kingdom. The plan seeks to create a puppet state for the Meo nationality, whose tribes are scattered in the border regions of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand. These tribes were once used by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against the popular revolution in Laos. They are now used by Beijing in its hegemonistic policy towards Laos and Vietnam.

Here is another fact typical of China's behavior. Its Foreign Ministry spokesman recently announced Beijing's claims on the Japanese Senkaku Islands, although these claims have been made before. Last year, the Senkakus were approached by numerous Chinese fishing boats armed with machineguns and bearing posters which stated the islands were indigenous Chinese territory. The area of the lost land is what the Chinese call Asian territories that they claim, and it is quite a sizeable area. It encompasses an area of nearly 10 and 1/2 million square kilometers, which exceeds the territory of China itself by nearly 1 million square kilometers.

In the mid-sixties, Mao Zedong issued his list of territorial claims. In an interview with Japanese specialists, Mao mentioned his claims to a considerable part of Soviet territory and his intention to annex Mongolia. Maps now published in China show that the so-called lost land includes territory of virtually all neighboring states, among them India, Burma and Vietnam. China's recent attacks on Vietnam showed the entire world that Beijing does not restrict itself to purely verbal expressions of its expansionist ambitions. It can unleash a war of aggression in pursuit of its mercenary goals at any time and although its military adventure against Vietnam failed, Beijing has not renounced its territorial claims on Vietnam. Beijing demands that Vietnam give up the Paracel and Spratley Islands that have always belonged to Vietnam. The Paracel Islands were seized by China in 1974.

China's media have recently stated that the 200 islands, reefs and sandbanks in the South China Sea are also Chinese territory. It is significant that Beijing's appetite grew particularly great when the area was reported to have large oil deposits. As for Beijing's claims on the Japanese Senkaku Islands, they were also advanced following reports that the islands might be the site of a big oilfield.

China's claims on other nations' territories provides evidence of its aggressive inclinations.

JSP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SALT II, MX DECISION

OW171345 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] A delegation of the socialist theory center of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] is now visiting the Soviet Union. Leading the three-member delegation is Torao Takazawa, a member of Japan's House of Representatives. A Moscow radio reporter met him last evening at his hotel and asked his view on the current talks in Vienna between Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and concurrently chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter. He made the following statement at this meeting.

[Begin recording] The historic SALT II is finally about to be signed.

SALT II between the USSR and the United States, in my view, represents efforts for a concrete solution to the disarmament issue. As such, it is of epoch-making significance. Is it then a sufficient treaty by itself to accomplish the task? The answer is no. It only represents a step forward in the realization of disarmament. Based on this step, there should be further efforts made for SALT III to further limit and reduce strategic arms. The major significance of SALT II is that it serves as a step toward this goal. I feel that SALT III should be realized, too, by all means.

At present, SALT is being negotiated and concluded only between the USSR and the United States. I am convinced, however, that it is our major responsibility to see that it is expanded to include all nations of the world.

It is regrettable that while SALT II is about to be signed, the United States is trying to produce the neutron bomb and has even decided to develop the MX. While engaged in disarmament talks on the one hand, it pursues a policy of expanding armament. The United States should discontinue the contradictory practice, and we must see to it that the practice is discontinued. This should be the goal of the struggles of all nations the world over.

At the same time, as a Japanese politician, I regard it as a matter of grave consequence that the Liberal-Democratic Party government is trying to expand Japan's armaments and build up the Self-Defense Force [SDF]. At a time when the world is making a headway toward disarmament, Japan, which suffered a major defeat in World War II, should never make the same mistake again. From this position, the JSP is striving to oppose SDF expansion and curtail and reduce its strength. This is the JSP position on "unarmed neutrality."

The aim of our struggle in Japan should be stressed anew at this time when SALT II is about to be signed. At the same time, we must step up that struggle, I believe.

I am visiting Moscow as a leader of the delegation of the JSP's socialist theory center, and during this visit I have come to know that the Soviet people are tackling the disarmament issue with great energy at this historic juncture. Through this experience, I have become more firmly convinced that we should also step up our struggle for peace in Japan. This is my message to you, listeners in Japan, through Radio Moscow. [end recording]

BEIJING AID TO PAKISTANI 'SABOTEURS' IN AFGHANISTAN CHARGED

OW190644 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 Jun 79 OW

[Shetlin commentary]

[Text] The tense situation on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan is becoming worse every day and threatens to develop into an armed conflict between the two sides. The Beijing leading clique, U.S. imperialism and reactionary regimes in this region are cooperating with each other in training armed bandit gangs of saboteurs and terrorists and sending them to Afghanistan from Pakistan. Some 6,000 Pakistanis who will be sent to Afghanistan have received military training at camps specially set up for sabotage activities in Kagar, Xinjiang, creating an extremely tense and dangerous situation.

A commentary in the Canadian magazine (?MACLEAN) says: Why do the Pakistani authorities run the risk of conflict with Afghanistan at a time when the situation is extremely unstable in Pakistan itself? The magazine quotes a report from India which says that Pakistan's actions are based on the desire of the military to produce atomic weapons, while Beijing's leading clique proposes to help Pakistan produce these weapons in exchange for Pakistan's support for the Afghan rebels.

Not long ago in (?Herat), Afghanistan, a representative meeting of two cliques, the pro-Beijing Eternal Fire and (?Red), was held at which a resolution was made that the two cliques act in concert with the extremely reactionary organizations, the (?Muslim Brotherhood). The Chinese authorities, in response to a request by (He-ke-mai-din-ya-er), leader of this organization, agreed to accept 200 members of the (?Muslim Brotherhood) for special training at study classes for training rebels.

Beijing's leaders are directing these sabotage activities in their attempt, together with the imperialists, to make Afghanistan depart from the road of progress and transformation.

SOVIET CARRIER LEAVES INDIAN OCEAN FOR SOUTH CHINA SEA

BK190849 Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Jun 79 p 30 BK

[Excerpts] The Russian aircraft carrier, Minsk, passed Singapore Straits yesterday before heading for the South China Sea.

A Soviet Embassy official said it did not have enough information on the 30,000-ton carrier, which is accompanied by two escort vessels.

Sources said yesterday that visibility was poor when the Minsk passed the straits as it was raining heavily.

The Minsk is reported to be running low on fuel as there is no supply ships following it.

The Minsk is expected to join the Pacific fleet. She entered the Indian Ocean early in April.

SRV DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN BEIJING 25 JUNE FOR TALKS

ID171432 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 17, TASS--A representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam informed the charge d'affaires of the PRC in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that a governmental delegation of Vietnam will arrive in Beijing on June 25 to continue the talks on questions of relations between the two countries, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

VNA CITED ON CHINESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS

ID151306 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 15, TASS--The Chinese side launched almost daily from the end of May to June 12 armed provocations and incursions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, building up tension in the border areas, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reported. Thus, for example, on May 31, the Chinese troops four times opened mortar fire on the Vietnamese territory in Quang Ninh and Ha Tuen provinces. The next day, the Chinese crossed the border and opened fire on peasants, who were doing field work in Sin Man district (Ha Tuen Province). During their fresh incursion in that district on June 11, the Chinese soldiers wounded two peasants.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY also reports that the Vietnamese fighting men detained on June 5 groups of armed Chinese saboteurs, who penetrated Bat Sat district (Koang Lien Son Province). Other groups of saboteurs were put out of action in a number of border areas in Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces.

The subversive and provocative actions of the Chinese side, the agency points out, indicate that Beijing has not given up its plans of destabilising the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

SRV DENOUNCES BEIJING'S SLANDER ON REFUGEE ISSUE

ID170456 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

["Slanderous Campaign Rebuffed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 16, TASS--The vicious slanderous campaign against Vietnam unleashed by Beijing and widely supported by the Western mass media, the campaign in connection with the so-called question of "refugees" from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has the aim to drive a wedge between Vietnam and countries of Southeast Asia, to slander the humane policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in an interview to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

He stressed that the Vietnamese Government expressed the readiness to cooperate in every way with the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees to solve this question. No slanderous fabrications of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, the representative said, can shake the resolve of the Vietnamese people to build and defend its socialist motherland, to make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and all over the world.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent a note to the British Foreign Ministry.

In this note it protests against slanderous pronouncements of a number of political figures of Britain who are distorting the truth in the question of the so-called "refugees" from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The note says, specifically, that, as is known to everybody, it is precisely Beijing that, preparing for an aggression against the Vietnamese people, provoked through instigations and threats many persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam to flee from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The British authorities now repeat Beijing's lie, participating actually in the anti-Vietnamese campaign of slander.

The note says that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam suggests to the British Government to stop all actions that play into the hands of Beijing in its campaign against Vietnam.

NHAN DAN on 'Humane Policy'

LD182350 Moscow TASS in English 0233 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

["Rebuff to Malicious Slander"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 18, TASS--The campaign of slander about the so-called "refugees" from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, recently launched by Beijing and supported by imperialist propaganda, is directed at denigrating the humane policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, writes the newspaper NHAN DAN.

Giving rebuff to this anti-Vietnam campaign, the newspaper notes that the number of those leaving Vietnam increased a year ago when tens of thousands of people of Chinese nationality were provoked by Beijing to emigrate. Despite the measures of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against instigation and threats vis-a-vis the Chinese community in Vietnam, the subversive activity among the Chinese has not been stopped.

The newspaper recalls that some Vietnamese were forced to leave the country in the past by wars unleashed on Vietnam soil by the neo-colonialists, particularly by U.S. imperialism. After the reunification of the north and south, the Vietnamese Government took and is taking care, despite the difficulties, for the population's employment and setting up favorable living conditions. Our state, the newspaper stresses, wants all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including ethnic Chinese, to participate in building a new life.

While fanning up the campaign of slander and insinuations, NHAN DAN stresses, the West's mass media and some politicians keep silent on the fact that while giving a rebuff to the aggression launched by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on Beijing's orders on Vietnam's south-western borders, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam accepted and gave help to hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees who found shelter on Vietnamese soil from the genocide regime. Among those refugees were tens of thousands of Chinese living in Kampuchea.

The newspaper condemns those forces which, under the pretended slogan of "humanism and kindness," are trying to distort the real state of events. They want to shift the entire guilt on the Vietnamese side and escape responsibility for that heavy burden which was assumed by the Vietnamese people following the imperialist aggression of the United States in Vietnam, as well as the recent aggression by Beijing. However, no fabrications can shake the resolve of the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to build and defend their socialist homeland.

PHAN HIEN-LED SRV DELEGATION LAYS WREATH AT LENIN'S TOMB

OW151716 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 OW

[Text] On 14 June the SRV Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien laid wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and the unknown soldier's tomb.

COMMENTARY HAILS BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK161133 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 15 Jun 79 BK

[Station observer's commentary: "Line of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The Soviet press has reported that Foreign Minister U Myint Maung of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma will pay an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviet people welcome this news with satisfaction.

This visit reflects the growing understanding between the two countries on matters relating to mutual relations and important international issues. The relations between the Soviet Union and Burma, as stated in the Soviet-Burmese joint statement signed during Burmese President U Ne Win's visit to Moscow, are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence--recognition of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and beneficial cooperation.

Soviet-Burmese relations based on these principles are growing yearly in various fields, including economic and cultural fields. There are regular contacts between the Soviet trade unions and the Burmese workers and peasants organizations, as well as between the two youth organizations. The relations between the CPSU and the Burma Socialist Program Party and between the Supreme Soviet and the Burmese People's Assembly are also playing vital roles.

The Soviet Union, which was the world's first country to set up socialism, and Burma, which is marching toward socialism, are being drawn together by their common aspirations for peace and social progress. This is also why they share common or close views regarding today's major issues.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union and Burma are striving for the relaxation of tension, for control of the arms race, for disarmament, for a new international economic order based on equality and justice, and against imperialism and colonialism.

Burma's independent foreign policy, especially its active part in the nonalined movement which has an increasingly constructive role to play in today's world, is respected in the Soviet Union. The preparations being made in this country to welcome and entertain Foreign Minister U Myint Maung of Burma reflect this assessment.

BREZHNEV GREETS HUNGARIAN LEADERS FROM PLANE

En Route to Vienna

LD151024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aboard the aircraft on his way to Vienna sent a telegram to Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The telegram reads:

Flying over the territory of socialist Hungary, I send to you, dear comrades, and through you to the entire Hungarian people fraternal greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic. Still fresh in my memory are recollections of the warm reception given to the Soviet delegation during their recent visit to your beautiful country. I am sure that the fruitful results of the Soviet-Hungarian talks will serve to further develop and deepen the all-round cooperation between our countries for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and in the interests of the entire socialist community.

On Way Home

LD181632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Here is a telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Flying over the territory of the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic on my way home I take this opportunity to convey to you, dear comrades, and to the entire Hungarian people cordial greetings and wishes for new and great successes in the great cause of the building of socialist Hungary.

GRISHIN SEES OFF SED DELEGATION LED BY NAUMANN

LD181649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Berlin delegation led by Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Berlin Bezirk, today left Moscow for home. The guests took part in the Berlin Days festival in Moscow. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and Ott, GDR ambassador in the USSR.

TRUD REPORTS SFRY VISIT BY SHIBAYEV-LED AUCCTU DELEGATION

LD141427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 June--A Soviet trade union delegation headed by A.T. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, was in Yugoslavia on a friendly visit 4-9 June 1979 on the invitation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY].

The delegation familiarized itself with the life and work of Yugoslav working people, their achievements in building a socialist society and the activity of Yugoslav trade unions. Apart from Belgrade, the Soviet guests visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where they had talks in the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia and the community of Pula. They visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and tourist establishments and met with workers and trade union workers.

On 8 June a meeting took place at the CTUY Council between the Soviet delegation and the trade union aktiv, attended by leaders and executives of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Belgrade and the federal committees of sector trade unions. The meeting was addressed by M. Spiljak and A.T. Shibayev.

The Soviet trade union delegation was received by B. Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Talks took place between the Soviet delegation and the CTUY Council delegation, which was headed by M. Spiljak, president of the CTUY Council, in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual respect. The sides exchanged information on topical questions of and activity of the two countries' trade unions and the successes of working people in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in building socialism and communism, and also on the state of, and prospects for the development of Soviet-Yugoslav trade union ties and topical problems of the international trade union movement of mutual interest.

The sides noted with great satisfaction that special significance for the successful development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia attaches to meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and of the LCY.

An integral part of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, it was stressed at the talks, consists of ties between the two countries' trade unions. The AUCCTU and the CTUY Council confirmed their readiness to continue to develop and deepen bilateral ties and thereby make their contribution to the cause of further strengthening friendship between the working people of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Here great attention will be devoted to further expanding contacts both between trade union centers and sector trade unions and between territorial trade union organizations and in particular between collectives of enterprises with similar specialities. Active use will continue to be made of the exchange of delegations in order to mutually study work experience, trips by sector groups of leading workers and trade union activists, the holding of bilateral meetings on particular topics between representatives of the two trade union centers, and cooperation between trade union publishing houses and press organs.

With a view to deepening mutual understanding and the exchange of opinions on topical questions of bilateral cooperation and the international trade union movement, the AUCCTU and the CTUY Council agreed to hold regular mutual consultations.

The sides expressed confidence that the visit of the USSR trade union delegation and the talks which took place will help to strengthen the traditional fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the unity of the international trade union movement.

The Soviet Union delegation invited a CTUY Council delegation to pay a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CP LEADER IN VIENNA

LD181508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today in Vienna Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium met Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. Expressing the general opinion of the Austrian communists, Comrade Muhri assessed highly the USSR's foreign policy which is aimed at strengthening detente and peace, at removing the threat of a totally destructive nuclear war and which fully corresponds to the aspirations of the Austrian people and all peoples of the world.

He noted the outstanding significance of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. This very important document is meant to create an obstacle to the accumulation of destructive types of weapons. It will have a beneficial effect on the international political climate, particularly on the situation in Europe, and will facilitate further steps in the sphere of disarmament. The USSR's initiatives in the struggle for the peoples' peaceful future and the Soviet people's successes in communist construction, Comrade Franz Muhri stressed, give new strength to the Austrian communists and to all those who support the basic interests of the country's working people and the implementation of socialist ideals.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the fraternal solidarity of the CPSU with the activities of the Communist Party of Austria. He noted its great contribution to the establishment and development of friendly relations between Austria and the USSR and the struggle of the Austrian communists for strengthening European security and for disarmament. Soviet communists, he said, value highly the Austrian Communist Party's faithfulness to the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. I am convinced that the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Austrian Communist Party will continue to develop and grow stronger.

At the end of the talks Comrade Brezhnev wished the Austrian communists successes in the implementation of the tasks facing the Communist Party. Taking part in the talks were Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, head of the International Department of the Central Committee.

SARDINIAN ELECTION PLANS VIEWED, BERLINGUER CITED

LD181546 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rome, June 16, TASS--Preparations for the administrative elections on June 17th and 18th have been ended on the Italian island of Sardinia. [Some] 1,200,000 voters are on the electoral register. They have to elect the local parliament, the Regional Council of Sardinia.

In spite of the comparatively small number of voters involved, major significance is attached to the elections in Italy because they will be held but two weeks after the preterm general elections to the national Parliament, which did not produce pronounced changes in the alignment of political forces. The voting, which begins tomorrow, is therefore regarded here as another check-up to find out more about the moods of the electorate, the influence of this or that political party.

The elections in Sardinia are also of great importance because the island is one of the economically most backward regions of Italy. Its population has been most sharply hit by the consequences of the countrywide economic crisis. Suffice it to say that Sardinia has over 85,000 fully unemployed, and that tens of thousands of residents went abroad in search of jobs. The democratic forces of the island blame the consequences of this crisis on the Christian Democratic Party, which has been administering the island for many years and is holding key positions in the Regional Council.

The Communist Party has conducted an active electoral campaign in Sardinia. Speaking at a meeting in Sassari yesterday, Enrico Berlinguer, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, pointed out that the democratic parties, above all the Communists, must be actively involved in the island's administration to solve the intricate problems of the island.

NEOFASCISTS' ATTACK ITALIAN CP PREMISES IN ROME

LD182224 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rome, June 17, TASS--Anger and indignation of Italy's democratic public was caused by a raid of neo-fascists on the premises of the Italian Communist Party in Rome that was staged on Saturday evening. A gang of armed terrorists broke into the premises when a meeting of Communists discussing the results of the recent pre-term elections to the Italian Parliament was in progress. The terrorists threw two grenades into the hall and fired several shots. 23 persons were wounded as a result of the attack. Among them are women and also children who came to the meeting together with their parents.

The raid was staged in the very centre of the Italian capital, not far from the heavily-guarded building of the Ministry of the Interior. Despite this the terrorists managed to disappear unobstructed. An anonymous telephone call was made to the editorial board of one newspaper. It was said that this crime was committed by the extreme rightwing organization "the Armed Revolutionary Cells."

Immediately after this piratic raid, thousands of Communists, people of Rome, representatives of anti-fascist parties gathered on the spot of the provocation. A mass meeting was held. Its participants made a resolute protest against the vicious sorties of reaction that is seeking to create an atmosphere of tension and violence in Italy.

LENIN PEACE PRIZE AWARDED TO FRG COMMUNIST

LD181410 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf, June 15, TASS--The International Lenin Peace Prize "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations" was presented to Kurt Bechmann, a prominent public figure of the FRG, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party (GCP) at the building of the GCP board here today. When presenting the prize Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the Committee for International Lenin Peace Prizes, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, pointed out that Kurt Bechmann's entire life is undividedly devoted to the struggle for the happiness of the working people, for the triumph of the ideas of peace and reason over the forces of reaction and war.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Herbert Mies, chairman of the GCP, and other leaders of the party, representatives of the country's democratic organizations, and by Vladimir Semenov, the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG.

SWEDISH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR LENINGRAD VISIT

LD141349 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--A delegation of the Swedish Workers Communist Party Goteburg District Organization headed by Chairman Oswald Hiller arrived in Leningrad yesterday at the invitation of the Leningradskiy Obkom. For a week the guests will acquaint themselves with the work experience of the city and oblast party and trade union organizations.

The delegation was met at Pulkovo Airport by R. S. Bobovikov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, V. Ya. Khodyrev, secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, and other officials.

That same day the representatives of the Swedish Workers Communist Party Goteborg District Organization visited the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders on Victory Square and laid flowers at its central sculptural group.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON COMPLETES 5-DAY VISIT TO TOULON

LD161004 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 16, TASS--The Soviet naval squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Vladimir Akomov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, has completed its courtesy visit to the French Mediterranean port of Toulon. The visit was paid under the agreement reached on exchange of courtesy calls between the USSR and France.

In the course of five days, hundreds of inhabitants of Toulon visited the destroyer Ochakov and the training vessel Smolny, which moored along the Embarkment of Honour.

A French naval squadron is to arrive on a return visit in Leningrad on June 18.

BRIEFS

SEMINAR WITH FINLAND--A Soviet-Finnish seminar, "The Family and Production Activity," opened in Kiev on 12 June attended by representatives of state establishements, public organizations, scientists and specialists from the two countries. The seminar was opened by Osnach, presidium chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The participants will exchange ideas about interr-elations between the family, production and society, the education of children and the role of the family in their development, and the significance of work in the lives of people. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU]

CEMA-FINNISH TALKS--Helsinki, 15 June, TASS--The eighth session of the working group on foreign trade of the CEMA Commission on Cooperation and the Finnish Republic has taken place in the Finnish town of Hyvinkaa, reports the Finnish news agency. It was noted at the session that in 1978 the trade turnover between Finland and the CEMA countries reached 14.7 billion marks which constitutes 21.8 percent of Finland's entire trade turnover. During the meeting the representatives of CEMA and Finland discussed questions concerning the further broadening of cooperation. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1349 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD]

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SUMMIT DISCUSSION OF MIDEAST

LD181454 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1200 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The press and public opinion in the Arab world have shown great interest in the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. No doubt the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons is not only the biggest step taken at any time to halt the arms race but is also a great contribution to world peace and relaxation. Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter dealt with a number of issues of direct and deep interest to the Arab world, including, of course, the Middle East problem. Reports from Vienna indicated to all Arabs the main attitudes of both sides in discussing this urgent problem. Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet attitude to the Middle East is firm, and has confirmed once again that the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt signed on the basis of the Camp David talks has not brought calm to the region. On the contrary, it has aggravated the tension and dangers there. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union is confident that it is impossible to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East without the comprehensive settlement of issues with the participation of all concerned parties. A basis for such a settlement is the complete liberation of Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967 and granting the Palestinian Arab peoples the right to establish their independent state and guarantee the security and independence of all countries of the region. One must point out that the United States agreed during the previous Soviet-American summit talks on the need to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties including the Palestinians. This was clearly expressed in a Soviet-American statement issued on 1 October 1977. The United States, however, later retracted from this principle and preferred the road of separate ideals. As for the Soviet Union, it firmly and steadily defends the known principles of a just settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

Another important issue dealt with at the Soviet-American talks in Vienna: The Soviet side pointed in particular to the need to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons as this would present the greatest threat to regions where high tension prevails and in countries with territorial ambitions. This rightly applies to the Middle East where the Israeli aggressor is ready for any intervention in pursuit of its expansionist ambitions. In this context the Arabs cannot take an indifferent attitude to the Soviet proposal on making supervision of the export of nuclear materials, equipment and technology that might be used for the production of nuclear weapons more stringent. All this indicates the principled Soviet attitude toward any issue dealt with by the Vienna summit. The Beirut AL-HURRIYAH was right when it pointed out that if the Soviet Union strives to avoid a nuclear confrontation with the United States which could result in the killing of millions and the destruction of part of the earth, this does not mean that it is willing to give imperialism the chance to threaten other peoples.

IZVESTIYA OBSERVER BOVIN COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD181400 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1715 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Begin, As-Sadat and Vance recently met in the Israeli city of Beersheba, in the Negev Desert not far from where they began talks on granting so-called autonomy to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Precisely on the eve of these events I visited Israel, where there is an Israeli-USSR friendship movement. Every year comrades belonging to that movement invite a delegation of the Soviet public to mark the anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany with them. That is why our delegation went there.

Well, the first impressions: A typical southern country, with palm trees, fine hotels on the sea coast, plantations of citrus fruit, bananas, striking women--well, everything seemed the way it should be. But a day passed and we got other impressions. One evening in Tel Aviv we went to the show. We went inside and got our first surprise. Instead of the usual usher, there were two hefty young fellows in military uniform who searched us from top to bottom. They were looking for bombs. The same procedure was repeated in Jerusalem, not at a show but in a large department store we went to, where again we were searched from top to bottom for weapons or bombs. We arrived in Haifa and went to the university. There was no need for any passes there, but when we entered we had to open our bags and briefcases for the security man to search for bombs. That is how they live, that is the daily routine, searches and military patrols on the roads, many armed people in uniform in the cities.

Well, we met different kinds of people and talked about different subjects. Many Israelis of course understand the true meaning of the agreement concluded between Tel Aviv and Cairo. I saw a poster in Tel Aviv and brought it here. Here, look at it. We have Begin and As-Sadat sitting down, and Carter with Vance, coming to a common agreement. There is a small plate of peanuts, and then in the corner there is another person rejoicing. This is Deng Xiaoping wearing an American tophat. So you can also see such things in Tel Aviv. They reflect some kind of attitude, and far from the official attitude.

Of course there are many illusions. When we met representatives of the so-called bourgeois liberal intellectuals, professors of the universities in Haifa and Tel Aviv, and some members of the Knesset with relatively liberal inclinations, they first of all asked us the following question: Why are you against the peace agreement, because peace, even if it is a poor peace, is better than war--people are not killed. We understand, but it is the first step and will be followed by other steps, and so forth and so on.

These are the types of arguments they confronted us with. Naturally we understand that peace is the greatest treasure, but the point is that peace based on injustice contains its own negation, and in the present case there has been no solution to the main problem, that of the Palestinians--the problem of the Palestinian people and their self-determination.

Let us assume that this is the first step. Then what is the second step? Well, the second step was again demonstrated for us by Begin--demonstrated by the Israeli Government which on the eve of the talks on the Palestinians announced its program, which is limited to three nevers: never will Israel free the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; never will Israel agree to the formation of an independent Palestinian state; never will Israel review the present status of Jerusalem as the capital of the state. If you take that as the second step, well, this step will lead nowhere and does not lead to any kind of peace. What kind of step is represented by the daily bombardments of villages in southern Lebanon? On the whole there are no steps leading to a comprehensive peace, and yet we live at the end of the 20th century and the Palestinians, who are deprived of the right to self-determination, will of course fight for that right. We asked the people we talked to what kind of peace they want--the kind of peace where you are searched in shows and stores? Do you want this kind of peace when you live in a circle of hatred and hostility? We received different kinds of answers to these questions. Yet facts remain facts and we were again convinced of this.

It is said there that Israel is not yet ready to take a decisive step toward a peaceful and secure future, which means leaving the occupied territories and satisfying the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. As long as things remain unchanged, and until this step is carried out, there can of course be no stable peace in the Middle East despite any separate deals they might conclude there.

SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB COUNTRIES REAFFIRMED

LD181255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Oleg Volgin article: "Soviet-Arab Friendship is Indissoluble"]

[Text] The Arab world's condemnation of the American-Israeli-Egyptian Near East deal is forcing the participants to cast all caution to the wind in an attempt to break the Camp David deadlock. They are using propaganda, sabotage, lies, slander and falsification. The purpose is to overcome As-Sadat's isolation as well as to split the Arab ranks. The main task of imperialism, Zionism and the As-Sadat regime is to weaken the front of pan-Arab solidarity.

There are also attempts to sow distrust among the Arabs in relation to Soviet policy and persuade them that they cannot count on effective support from the USSR. Rumors are being circulated to the effect that Moscow has resigned itself to U.S. actions in the Near East for the sake of its "supreme" state interests and that the Arabs' only path is the Egyptian president's capitulationist path. There are also attempts to link political speculations of this kind with the Vienna summit meeting.

However, the attempts to deceive the Arab peoples and world public opinion are in vain. The Soviet position on the Near East problem is principled and consistent. The USSR advocates a genuine, all-embracing settlement with the participation of all interested sides, including the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people--the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This position was expressed by L. I. Brezhnev: "We advocate lasting peace and are firmly on the side of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples and their struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and against imperialist diktat, capitulationist deals and the trading on the Arabs' vital interests."

The Soviet Union has warned before that the path of separate deals will not bring peace in the Near East any nearer but will lead to the further fueling of tension. Life has confirmed the correctness of these warnings. Virtually overt aggression against Lebanon, the mass extermination of Lebanese and Palestinians by the Israeli military and the creation of new militarized settlements on occupied Arab territory--these are the direct consequences of the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel concocted in the American political kitchen. It was As-Sadat's treacherous policy and his constant concessions to the aggressor which enabled Israeli Premier Begin to state at his party's congress, the Herut Party congress, that "on the basis of the Camp David agreements and with the approval of the United States and Egypt, the Israeli Army will remain on the West Bank of the Jordan and Jerusalem will be Israel's eternal capital."

The USSR and the other socialist community countries are the Arab peoples' reliable ally in their struggle for national liberation and independent development. The position of the Soviet Union, which supports the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Arab east, is acknowledged and approved by all Arab patriots. The other day, F. Qaddumi, chief of the PLO political section, exposed the unscrupulous machinations of the American and pro-As-Sadat press saying: "The position of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, regarding our problems satisfies us completely."

In a Soviet television interview King Husayn of Jordan rated highly the Soviet Union's support for the Arabs' just cause and its constant desire for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Near East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, on the basis of recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The Soviet Union supported the decisions adopted in Baghdad on opposing the anti-Arab policy of the alliance involving the United States, Israel and the Egyptian regime. It intends to continue to strengthen solidarity with the Arab countries and develop and strengthen Soviet-Arab cooperation since it regards this as an important factor in achieving a just peace in the Near East.

STRENGTHENING OF SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS SOUGHT

LD181353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "To Strengthen Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is following with understanding and sympathy the efforts that are being made by the leaders of new Iran in the interests of consolidating the achievements of the people's revolution and the work to surmount internal difficulties, to restore the economy and to restructure the system of state management. In its relations with Iran our country has always adhered consistently to the principles of respect for sovereignty and independence. The USSR's consistent and active moves [vystupleniya] against interference by imperialist circles in Iran's internal affairs during the period of revolutionary events made a considerable contribution to frustrating the plans for foreign intervention which, as is known, existed not only on paper.

The victory of the Iranian revolution opened up broad additional possibilities for the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries and the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between them in all spheres. The Iranian leaders, including Ayatollah Khomeyni, the recognized leader of the revolution, have drawn attention to this favorable fact in their recent statements. Both sides are expressing the intentions and taking practical steps to make Soviet-Iranian cooperation full-blooded.

Such a prospect, however, is not to the liking of everyone, either in Iran itself or beyond it. There are forces which prefer, not friendship and concord, but discord and suspicion between Iran and the Soviet Union. It is primarily a question of proimperialist, pro-shah elements and reactionaries whose interests have been dealt a mightly blow by the revolution. They are weaving plots and provoking friction and clashes between different detachments of the revolutionary movement and between individual national and social groups of Iranian society. These forces would not be averse to reducing Iran's economy to a chaotic state, complicating the country's situation in the international arena or making it clash with its neighbors.

The principle "the worse the better" is to sow doubt among the masses as to the life-giving significance of the changes that have occurred in Iran, paid for with the lives of many thousands of patriots, and to separate ordinary people from the leaders of the revolution. Many fabrications and much slander, including that addressed to the Soviet Union, is being spread for the sake of these aims. In any exacerbation of the situation brought about by forces connected with foreign imperialist circles, rumors about the mythical "hand of Moscow" and about "secret shipments" of Soviet weapons to Iran (with no indication of where they come from) and similar fabrications surface over and over again.

Thus they would like to camouflage the very real and demonstrable interference by imperialist powers and their agents, who, as Ayatollah Khomeyni declared, "are not abandoning attempts to restore their rule in Iran," with very significant nods toward the "northern neighbor" and with arguments to the effect that "Eastern imperialism" is no better than Western imperialism.

It is hard to imagine a more preposterous and absurd venture than attempts to place on a par the policy of the Soviet Union, which has striven at all stages, following V. I. Lenin's behests, for the peoples' liberation from colonial and all other forms of oppression, and the actions of the imperialist powers that held sway in Iran for decades, plundered the riches of this country and turned it into their military bridgehead. Nevertheless, such attempts are being made. Like all previous ones, however, they are doomed to failure, for they are refuted by life itself every day. Only he can be deceived here who wishes to be deceived or who is seeking a pretext for his own intrigues. It cannot be ruled out that among the people who played an important and positive role in the revolution which swept aside the shah and other menials of forces alien to the people, there also exist those who are now inclined to change the logic of development, turn away from friends and seek the good will of yesterday's enemies. But it is not such people but figures grown wise with experience, who have learned to distinguish lies from the truth, that control Iran's destiny. They have the trust of the people and broad international solidarity.

The cause of strengthening friendship among states requires mutual and sincere efforts aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of good will and mutual respect. The Soviet Union strives for precisely such a development of its relations with Iran, since this meets the interests of both our peoples and helps to strengthen peace and international security.

HUSAYN CRITICIZES EGYPT-ISRAEL TREATY

LD161346 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 16, TASS--There can be no lasting peace in the Middle East, if Israel does not withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories and does not recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of its own state, Jordanian King Husayn said in a interview with the AL-MUSTAQBAL weekly.

We must do so [as received], he went on to say, that the whole world should begin to feel that the "treaty" reached between Egypt will not lead to stability in the region, as it is based on injustice, and this always causes an explosion.

As far as my stand vis-a-vis the United States in concerned, I do not intend to revise it until the United States changes its attitude to the Arabs, Husayn said. The United States made it clear that if Jordan joined in the Israel-Egyptian-American talks, it could hope for aid from the United States, failing which it was in for "serious and dangerous" consequences. We answered these threats, the King of Jordan stressed, that we do not intend to sell our will and right. We were and remain on the frontline of the struggle against the aggressor. We are not alone in this struggle. On our side are all who oppose the insulting "peace".

King Husayn touched upon the question of autonomous rule and stressed that he categorically objects against autonomous rule. "This comedy gives the Arabs nothing," he stressed.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18 JUN

LD190220 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

A republican grain procurers' conference will open in Arkalyk in Kazakhstan's Turgayskaya Oblast on 18 June. It will discuss the preparation of elevators for the new harvest and measures for the safekeeping of grain. The Kazakh minister of procurement, Dairov, has said that the republic has more than 700 grain reception and processing enterprises. They can store almost 22 million tons of grain.

Many Uzbek rayons have decided to lay in a 2-year supply of fodder for collective animal husbandry. The first crop of sown and natural grasses has been mown on an area of 500,000 hectares so far. Surkhan-Darinskaya Oblast is the first in the republic to have fulfilled the haylage procurement plan. (0100 GMT)

The harvesting season has arrived in northern Uzbekistan. The first threshings are yielding up to 20 quintals of grain crops per hectare.

The weather is warm and dry in Belorussia. Farms there have completed the cultivation of fields sown with grain, industrial and other crops much faster than last year. They were helped by aviators.

Harvesting machinery is being prepared in Altayskiy. Farmers are receiving a lot of assistance from rivermen. More than 50 cargo motor vessels and barges have been made available by the Barnaul River port for the transportation of grain crops from remote areas; 140,000 tons of last year's grain crops had to be transported from this port before the start of harvesting to the country's industrial areas.

Vigorous shoots have appeared in the grain crop steppes of Omskaya Oblast. Very soon crops will be treated with herbicides. (0200 GMT)

In Lipetskaya Oblast, drought is creating difficulties for fodder production. The chairman of the Avrora Kolkhoz has said that he does not remember such dry weather in all his time there; there has been practically no rain at all. Nonetheless, everything possible has been done and, thanks to irrigation, good hay has been obtained. (1100 GMT)

The cutting of grain crops has started in Stavropolskiy Kray throughout all rayons. The prolonged droughts have speeded up the maturing of crops there by almost half a month. Winter crops have produced good yields. The spring crops have come up in patches and are short-stemmed. Farmers of the kray have pledged to gather the grain crops within a condensed timetable, to cut them in 3-4 days, and to thresh in less than 1½ weeks. (1130 GMT)

In Krymskaya Oblast, early cereals have been cut on 50,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

The Presidium of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has reviewed the prospects for the development of agriculture in Novosibirskaya Oblast and the application of the achievements of science and front-ranking experience to production. At a scientific-practical conference scientists and production workers of Siberia and the Far East are looking at the prospects for the development of industrial methods for bringing in and storing harvests. (1750 GMT)

IZVESTIYA LISTS TASKS FOR BOOSTING FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD180845 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Good Fodder Base for Livestock Raising"]

[Text] Having completed the spring sowing and having started tending the shoots, farmers in many regions of the country are embarking on haymaking without rest on the complex and lengthy campaign for the procurement of fodder for livestock. Until late autumn tense work lies ahead for the fodder producing complexes, detachments and links in order that our farmsteads not experience a shortage of hay, cured hay, silage and fodder root crops.

Speaking at the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Cadres' responsibility for providing fodder for livestock raising must be stepped up. This indicator must be one of the most important criteria for the evaluation work in agriculture." From precisely such positions, soviet and economic organs, kolhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are called upon to resolve today the tasks of supplying farmsteads fully and to a high standard with fodder and steadily increasing their productiveness.

The situation is as follows: There are now greater numbers of livestock of all kinds in the country than there were last year. Meanwhile, somewhat less meat and milk has been sold to the state than last year. Difficulties of the livestock wintering period connected with severe frosts and heavy snowfalls took their toll. The spring warmth came later than usual and the transfer of the animals to the meadows and pastures and to the summer camps was delayed.

In a number of regions, however, the low productiveness of the herd is attributed above all to the low quality of the fodder, its clumsy preparation, the miscalculations by farm leaders and specialists in forming regions when a gamble is made on the so-called concentrated type of feeding, or in simple terms, the utilization of a large quantity of grain, frequently in unprocessed form. Moreover, the quality of silage, cured hay and hay also often leaves a great deal to be desired. Therefore, it sometimes happens that a farm reports that it has created a supply of fodder to last 1.5-2 years and yet the output of produce does not increase. This means that we must procure more fodder today, taking the growing herd into account. We must sharply improve the quality of the fodder, especially hay, cured hay, silage and vitamin grass meal. A precise program for the organization of work and for providing incentives for the people is set out in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest, Procurements of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1979 and the Successful Wintering of Cattle in the 1979-80 Period."

In the Central Asian republics, the North Caucasus and southern Ukraine, haymaking is in full swing. Rain fell in Uzbekistan in the spring and the grass grew well there. On farms in Kashkadarinskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts the first mowing of alfalfa was carried out to a very tight schedule; thus, good conditions were created for obtaining a second harvest. A number of farms layed in up to 20 percent or more of the fodder planned for the year in just a few days.

But the start of haymaking also revealed the first shortcomings. A large amount of machinery is still idle, there are blunders in the organization of the work arising from the underestimation of the year's conditions, and publicity for competition has not been insured everywhere.

Farm leaders, specialists and local soviets in those regions which are just starting the haymaking or which will start in the next few days have sufficient opportunity to check over once again the readiness of the equipment and of the work force for the "green harvest", to focus attention on bottlenecks, and to mobilize all reserves for further supplementing the fodder balance.

And such reserves exist almost everywhere. They include the intensified tending of perennial grasses; repeat sowing, which under today's conditions must play a major role; the utilization in every way of chaff, waste matter from sunflowers and vegetables, and beet tops; and the speediest completion of the building of haylofts and of installations for accommodating cured hay and silage. Tracts of irrigated land require the most serious attention. After all, 40 percent of the country's irrigated lands are given over to fodder crops; and, in places, 50 percent and more. Following abundant freshets the level of water in reservoirs and rivers is quite high and there is enough water for irrigation. This means that the favorable situation must be utilized everywhere and this depends greatly on the equipment's degree of readiness. Last year unfortunately, every sixth irrigation machine or pumping station stood idle because of faults. Considerable areas in Chimkentskaya, Guryevskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts received no moisture. It must be hoped that such phenomena will not be repeated this year if the local organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture take effective measures for this.

The production of livestock produce in the country is increasing with every passing year. But even more is needed. Our farms have the opportunities to successfully resolve this important task, having developed socialist competition on a wide scale and having organized in exemplary fashion the haymaking and procurement of silage, cured hay, vitamin meal and everything needed for the growing livestock population.

MINISTER INDICATES SCOPE FOR IMPROVED RECLAMATION WORK

LD150759 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Article by N. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources: "Land Reclamation's Long Strides"]

[Excerpt] The successes in land reclamation cannot hide the serious shortcomings which still exist. The water resources organizations as a whole have not coped with the plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in commissioning irrigated and drained areas. Targets for enhancing land fertility and for creating bases for production, residential and cultural and consumer services construction work in the Non-Chernozem Zone have not been fulfilled. The main negative factor is that the production output per hectare of reclaimed land is not yet high enough. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum: "The central task here must be the improvement in the utilization of reclaimed land, and the elimination of the lag which has been allowed to occur in its economic development."

What specific tasks face us now? For steadily boosting the productivity of the reclaimed land, it is essential to improve the organizational and technical standard of the operation of reclamation systems. It is primarily a matter of increasing the responsibility of operating organs for efficiency of utilization of the irrigated and drained lands. The role of this service must not be reduced merely to maintaining the main canals and supplying water to the farms via these canals on time. Their task is much more complex: In essence, it is to struggle along with the workers involved in farming irrigated land to create all the conditions for obtaining good harvests.

This is also the main direction in our work to improve the operating service--to provide direct help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the organization of the uninterrupted work of water sprinklers, and to provide training of skilled cadres of operators and engineers at the networks' pumping stations.

The improvement of the standard of the operating service is promoted by the acceptance of kolkhoz and sovkhoz interfarm networks by the water resources organizations for technical servicing. Over half of the reclaimed land is already covered by this. In our opinion, the creation of "poliv" [irrigation] rayon production assocations is a successful form. The associations are furnished with the appropriate hardware and have laboratories for determining soil moisture content. They service farms on a contract basis. It is their job to repair the network, the water sprinkling apparatus, the pumping stations and the whole package of work involved in crop irrigation. Two years of work experience have shown that farms served by the associations make better use of the irrigated lands. Irrigated land there is, as a rule, 20-30 percent more fertile. It would seem that a bolder approach should be taken toward the creation of such associations.

However, the operators' more complex tasks and the increased demands regarding the technical standard of the land reclamation systems are still not sufficiently taken into account by the planning organs regarding material and technical supply.

It is important to pay particular attention to the training of cadres for subdivisions responsible for repair and operating work. Competent specialists are needed who combine engineering training with the knowledge of the basics of agronomy. Unfortunately, the educational establishments do not train anywhere near enough specialists of this kind--either with higher or middle qualifications.

Land reclamation construction workers have serious tasks to solve. It is a question of the broad introduction of progressive labor organization methods--primarily the team contract method. Last year, only 24.9 percent of the construction and installation work was performed by financially autonomous teams. This is an unjustifiably small amount. The experience available to us calls convincingly for the broad introduction of the Zlobin method.

What then is standing in the way of the universal introduction of the team contract method? Miscalculations in labor organization and material and technical supply, poor long-term planning and, let us speak plainly, insufficient genuine attention to this matter in a number of places.

Our duty is to adopt more boldly what is new and progressive and what has proved itself in practice.

In many cases, we have enlarged the mobile mechanized columns by amalgamation. This enables us to save money and concentrate resources. However, in a number of places there are at present only small mobile mechanized columns with a volume of work of around R1-1.5 million. The experience of leading organizations should be studied in detail and utilized. The volume of "incomplete work" is still large. This is primarily caused by spreading effort and resources too thinly over a large number of often small-scale projects. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is taking steps so that capital investment, manpower and material resources are concentrated primarily on construction projects nearing completion.

The building of residential, production cultural and consumer services projects necessary for the speediest development of reclaimed lands constitute a bottleneck in construction work. Speaking plainly, a whole series of our organizations are not prepared for these types of construction work. [paragraph continues]

The construction workers must be suitably reequipped, and for this the construction materials industry must, to a considerable extent, be fitted out anew and adapted more to the requirements of the housing and civil construction sphere and the production of large panels and blocks modules must be organized. Let us reinforce the construction organizations and industry with cadres of specialists and workers with the appropriate skills.

Turning to the modernization of existing land reclamation systems, for some reason we do not everywhere duly appreciate the importance of this work. In a number of cases the local agricultural organs are only reluctantly reorganizing old systems. But this reconstruction pays for itself more rapidly than does new construction work and is usually considerably cheaper.

Scientists are faced with big tasks. The ministry's scientific-research and draft planning organizations are working persistently to further improve reclamation systems, to improve irrigation and draining technology and to further mechanize construction and operational work.

The technical standard of the land reclamation system improves yearly and the efficiency of water utilization is also being improved. The scale and complexity of the work demands the expansion of scientific research on the accelerated opening-up and cultivation of reclaimed land, and the improvement of the package of environmental protection measures.

In greeting their holiday [Land Reclamation Workers' Day], the country's reclamation and water resource workers are fully determined to apply all their efforts to successfully resolve the most important tasks set by the party--to sharply increase the productivity of the reclaimed lands.

ALIYEV DISCUSSES AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURAL STATUS

LD151457 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Consolidate Successes and Scale New Heights. Neftechalinskiy Rayon Party-Economic Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Neftechala, 31 May--The progress of agricultural work and the rayon party organization's tasks to fulfill the 1979 plan and socialist pledges have been discussed at a Neftechalinskiy Rayon party-economic aktiv meeting.

I.M. Kurbanov, first secretary of Neftechalinskiy Raykom, reported on the way in which the rayon is struggling for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan and on the successes of industrial and construction workers.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv, delivered a long speech at the meeting.

A businesslike atmosphere and a healthy moral and political atmosphere, Comrade Aliyev continued, have been created in Neftechalinskiy Rayon--something which we have seen for ourselves during meetings on farms and conversations with kolkhoz members and workers. The cultural level of working people and leaders is high here and good cadres are growing up. But your successes must not turn your head and cause a feeling of complacency and conceit.

Along with leading farms, there are also farms in the rayon which are obtaining, for instance, 20 quintals of cotton per hectare--virtually 60 percent lower than the best results. The situation in livestock raising which is a lagging sector of agriculture is causing particular concern. [paragraph continues]

Although the target for procurements of livestock products has been fulfilled for the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the planned levels of meat, wool and egg production have not been achieved and losses in livestock raising are growing. The main shortcoming is that the targets for increasing the numbers of breeding livestock are not being fulfilled. It is necessary to increase sharply the number of cows and female buffalo in the overall herd, to insure an increase in the numbers of poultry and to raise the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry.

There are also other shortcomings. Thus, the weight of the livestock handed over for meat supplies is very small: Last year it averaged 234 kg--lower than the republic level. A similar picture can be seen with respect to the surrender of sheep. The fodder production situation is unsatisfactory. The plans for procurements of silage, root crops, grass meal and concentrated fodder for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan were not fulfilled.

A renewal of livestock by means of pedigreed animals is now taking place in the rayon which will make it possible to increase meat and milk production. However, livestock raising cannot be boosted merely by shipping in pedigreed livestock. It is necessary to introduce advanced livestock management methods more extensively in this labor-intensive sector and to insure a rise in production standards and the improvement of feeding.

The main tasks which Comrade Aliyev set the rayon's working people include the need to improve in every possible way the quality of agricultural produce and in particuar, cotton. The slogan "Both Quantity and Quality!" must be the militant motto of all fields and farmstead working people.

It is also necessary, G.A. Aliyev stressed, to achieve an improvement in matters in the rayon's industry. True, your oilmen have of late improved their indicators somewhat, but in general the plan is not being fulfilled and a great lag persists. The "Neftechalaneft" administration, the rayon party organization and the "Azneft" association must take the most earnest steps to change the situation which has been created.

Today we visited the settlement of Bank and acquainted ourselves with fishermen's work. Let us speak plainly: The "Kaspryba" association is working unsatisfactorily. Working conditions in the S.M. Kirov fish combine are poor, the equipment is worn out and obsolete techniques are employed. It is necessary to carry out serious measures to modernize the combine and construct new shops and plants there and to enhance in every possible way the efficiency of the work of Azerbaijan's fishermen. Not everything is yet satisfactory in the activity of the iodine bromide plant. At the construction site of a new enterprise of this type we saw for ourselves the need for a radical improvement in construction workers' work.

The questions of further improving ideological work and working people's moral education loomed large in Comrade Aliyev's speech. In this connection he dwelt particularly on the tasks facing the rayon party organization to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" in the light of the materials of the all-union scientific and practical conference held in Baku on the problems of molding an active life stance and improving moral education. We must be more active and offensive in combating antipodes of communist morality and any kind of antisocial manifestations.

In conclusion, G.A. Aliyev expressed the confidence that in response to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself for the blossoming of Azerbaijan, the working people of Neftechalinskiy Rayon will gladden the motherland with wonderful new successes and will do everything possible to greet the republic's glorious jubilee worthily.

Comrade Aliyev visited kolkhozes, enterprises and construction projects in Neftechalinskiy Rayon. He asked about the course of work in the fields and on farmsteads, kolkhoz members' working and living conditions and the organization of their cultural and trade services.

At the Karakashiy broiler factory--designed to produce 2.3 million birds per year--which is under construction, Comrade Aliyev pointed out the indefensible low pace of construction of the enterprise and quality of the work carried out. He set the task of commissioning the factory by the end of August this year and of rapidly achieving its design capacity.

During the visit to the new livestock-raising complex on the "Azerbaijan" Kolkhoz where the first offspring of the highly productive pedigreed livestock have already appeared, there was talk of the need to improve livestock-raising productivity and to increase each cow's milk yield to 3,000 kg per year.

Shaumyan Kolkhoz chairman Nurush Alyev reported the successes of the kolkhoz--the best in the rayon. After making a high assessment of the kolkhoz house of culture, G.A. Aliyev noted the need to further improve work for the ideological education of rural working people and to expand amateur art collectives.

At the field camp of Zabit Bagirov's team on the "1 Maya" Kolkhoz the collective's leader spoke of the good cotton shoots and the farmers' lofty labor enthusiasm. The collective's initiative to harvest 580 tons of cotton from 100 hectares--as much as the whole kolkhoz produced 8 years ago--was rated highly during the ensuing conversation.

The kolkhoz members cordially thanked the beloved Communist Party and the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their constant fatherly concern for the working people of Azerbaijan's countryside and the development of the republic's agriculture. They gave an assurance that they will mark the fourth year of the 5-year plan with selfless labor and will fulfill the 1979 plans and socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

G.A. Aliyev also viewed the area where the new road bridge is being constructed across the Kura and stressed the great importance of the bridge for the economy and for improving the transport services of the rayon's working people.